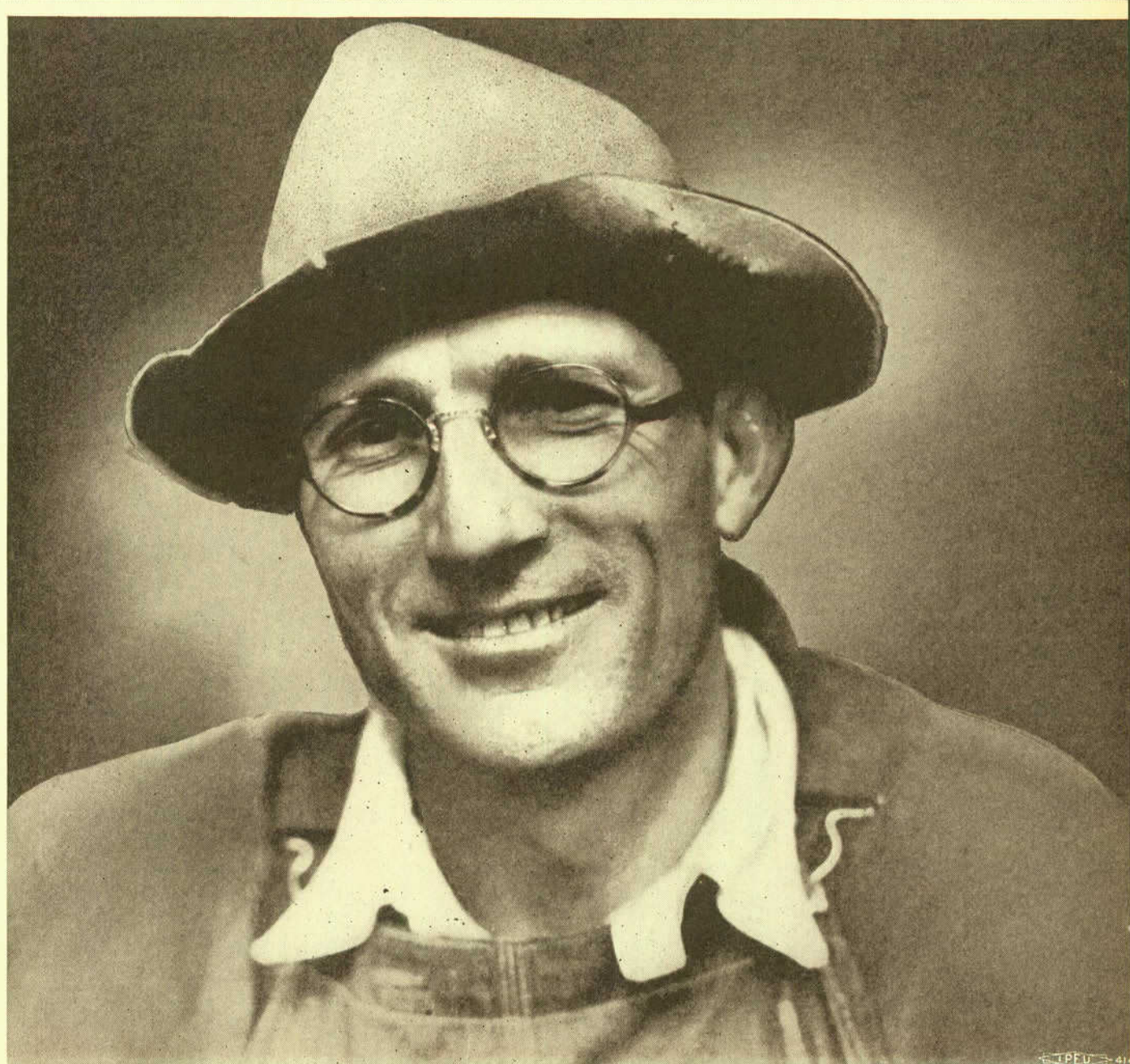
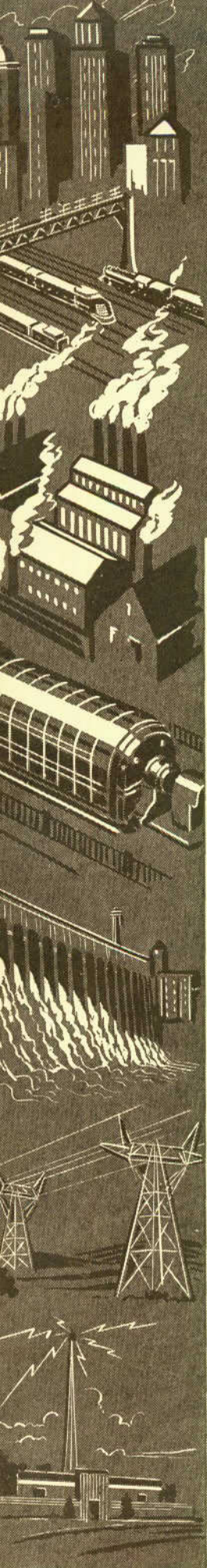


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1938

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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The first of each month is the closing date;
all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat...

In the sonnet published in the
frontispiece of this number,
George Witter Sherman has ex-
pressed a profound truth—
truth seldom grasped by those
of us who accept the values of
liberty without remembering
the awful price paid throughout
the centuries for them.

Our mail bag this month has
been most generous. It has
brought us more heartening let-
ters than perhaps any we have
received in any given month in
the history of this JOURNAL.

Dr. Calvin Hoover, the author
of "Dictatorships and Democ-
racies" was good enough to drop
us a note expressing pleasure
and approval of our review of
his book in the March number.
The Brookings Institution, one
of the important research or-
ganizations of the nation, pur-
chased 100 copies of the JOURNAL
for distribution.

Besides this members have
been generous in their praise of
this JOURNAL's reflection of our
common life. More and more the
JOURNAL is being made a vehicle
of expression of the life of our
members. This goes beyond
local union correspondence with
its important current business.
The JOURNAL is beginning to
reflect the deeper aspirations of
our organization.

To PWA we owe the beautiful
photograph which illustrates
Sherman's poem, "No, Not Al-
ways." This is taken from the
piers of the great Boulder Dam
development in the far West.
Almost a score of these piers
will span the river. A gate be-
tween each will hold back the
waters until put to use. Thus,
is made the framework through
which is seen the profound vista
which Sherman's poem opens to
our readers.

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No, Not Always

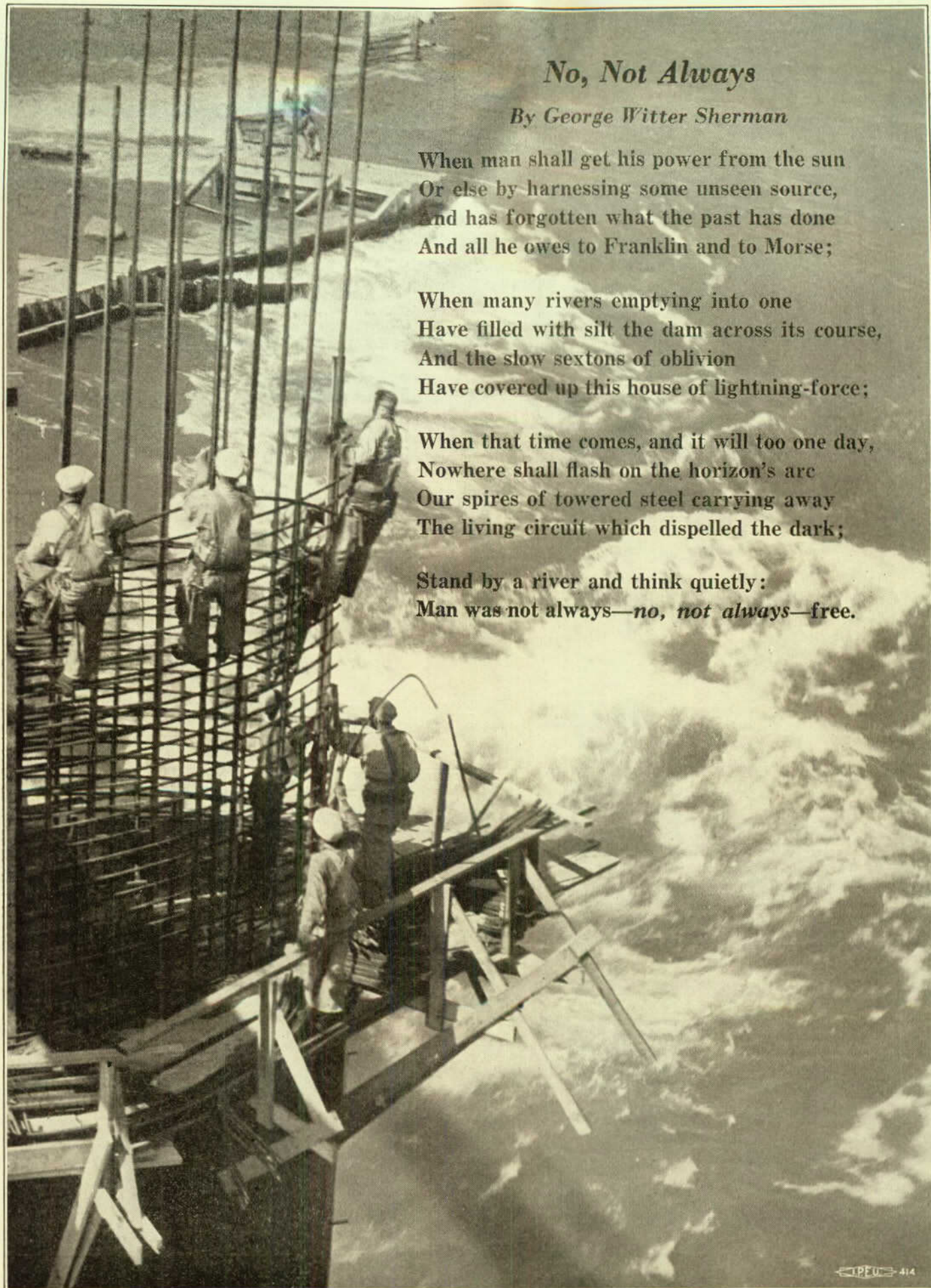
By George Witter Sherman

When man shall get his power from the sun
Or else by harnessing some unseen source,
And has forgotten what the past has done
And all he owes to Franklin and to Morse;

When many rivers emptying into one
Have filled with silt the dam across its course,
And the slow sextons of oblivion
Have covered up this house of lightning-force;

When that time comes, and it will too one day,
Nowhere shall flash on the horizon's arc
Our spires of towered steel carrying away
The living circuit which dispelled the dark;

Stand by a river and think quietly:
Man was not always—*no, not always*—free.





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NO. 4

Public Schools Under a Microscope

PUBLIC schools are workers' schools. The great public school system, called the bulwark of democracy, did not come into being merely by force of such educational leaders as Horace Mann, but by the demand and activity of labor who wanted schooling for labor's children.

John R. Commons, in one of his important histories, has this comprehensive statement about conditions back in 1827:

"Free schools, supported by taxes, were the first demand of enfranchised labor. There were, at that time, 'no public schools where children could prepare for the grammar schools. . . . In New England, excepting Rhode Island . . . the principle of free tax-supported schools for all was, in theory, accepted. Elsewhere free public elementary education was only for the poor. But even in New England the free schools were much less efficient than private ones. . . . In New York and Pennsylvania the issue was clear-cut; it was definitely and unmistakably free versus pauper schools.' This was indeed a situation which calculated to evoke the protests and demands of the working men. Hitherto our historical knowledge of the free-school movement has ascribed that movement to the great humanitarian leaders with Horace Mann at their head. But Mr. Carlton (historian), after a careful study of the documents herewith presented, concluded that 'the vitality of the movement for tax-supported schools was derived, not from the humanitarian leaders, but from the growing class of wage-earners.' The working men placed this demand foremost. The older parties took it up and candidates pledged themselves to it. The educational leaders appealed to a constituency already awakened. The Working Men's Party disappeared, but its issue was adopted by all parties, and free education became the finest fruit of universal suffrage."

"Free education became the finest fruit of universal suffrage." In other words, without our free educational system democracy would disappear within a generation. Millionaires do not care about the public schools, because they can afford to send their children to private schools. But children of workers, in order that they may become better workers or pass into the creative life, must have the opportunity to study and to earn by learning.

Important it is, therefore, to notice the Report of the Advisory Committee on Education, just released, made at the instance of the President of the United

"Bulwark of democracy" reexamined by President's committee. Labor given consideration.

States. This is a comprehensive survey of the public school system in all its aspects with definite and sharp recommendations. Several labor people sat upon the committee. The report itself perhaps errs on the side of abstraction and formality. It is a typical government report, free from emotionalism and perhaps too remote from the people. However, this does not mean that its contents are not of first grade importance to workers and to citizens generally. The report states in line with the American tradition that "The history of the United States affords no more dramatic and significant spectacle than the growth of its educational system. It is a story of the determined struggle of a free people to advance their standards through the improved education of succeeding generations. American education is a phenomenon of American democracy; and the present strengths and weaknesses of American democracy are in large part the result of the strength and weaknesses of the educational system."

The report goes on to point out that school boards in towns and cities are usually free from unwise forms of political interference, although too frequently school board members are taken from business and the professions rather than from labor and other groups of the community. Some of the stirring chapters in labor history during the past 20 years in the United States revolve around efforts of labor to place articulate representatives on school boards.

GREAT NUMBERS OF STUDENTS

The extent of the work of public schools is completely indicated by this report. The United States had 11,406,380 children in city schools in 1935 and 1936 and 10,892,387 in rural schools. It cost the public only \$88.30 a year per pupil to give schooling to these 22,000,000 children. Urban schools spent \$108.25 per pupil and rural schools \$67.40 per pupil. The schools have not made much progress in giving services other than the three R's to school children. The report points out that two and one-half million children of school age are handicapped in some way such as by defects of hearing

or eyesight and these handicaps are not adequately met by the schools.

The Committee on Education believes that the cause of better education would be achieved by making boards of education more broadly representative of the entire community. This is a tip, of course, to labor. The committee also believes that teachers should be encouraged and given opportunity to participate actively and intelligently in the development of educational and administrative policies of the school system. They should also be encouraged to participate in community activities appropriate for public service. This, of course, can mean only one thing—unionism for teachers.

TAX PROBLEM

The report finds, too, that the schools are seriously handicapped by the fact that they are supported principally by tax returns from real estate. Therefore, when real estate owners wish to pay taxes, the schools are benefited, but if the real estate owners control the taxing agencies or can influence greatly tax agencies, the school suffers. All of this, of course, is of great interest to workers and their families.

Another recommendation of the committee is of great import. The committee believes there should be a six-year plan for a school system involving added expenditures. The amounts recommended for the next six fiscal years are as follows:

1939-40	\$40,000,000
1940-41	60,000,000
1941-42	80,000,000
1942-43	100,000,000
1943-44	120,000,000
1944-45	140,000,000

In addition to these large sums, the committee feels that the school plant is not adequate and should be improved. The improvement lies within the realm of federal aid and the committee would like to see \$20,000,000 set aside for new buildings in 1939-40 and \$30,000,000 each year thereafter until 1945.

If these recommendations are followed out, the plant will be improved and, of course, work will be given our members by the expansion in school structures. The committee has definite opinions about economic effects of expenditures for education. It states:

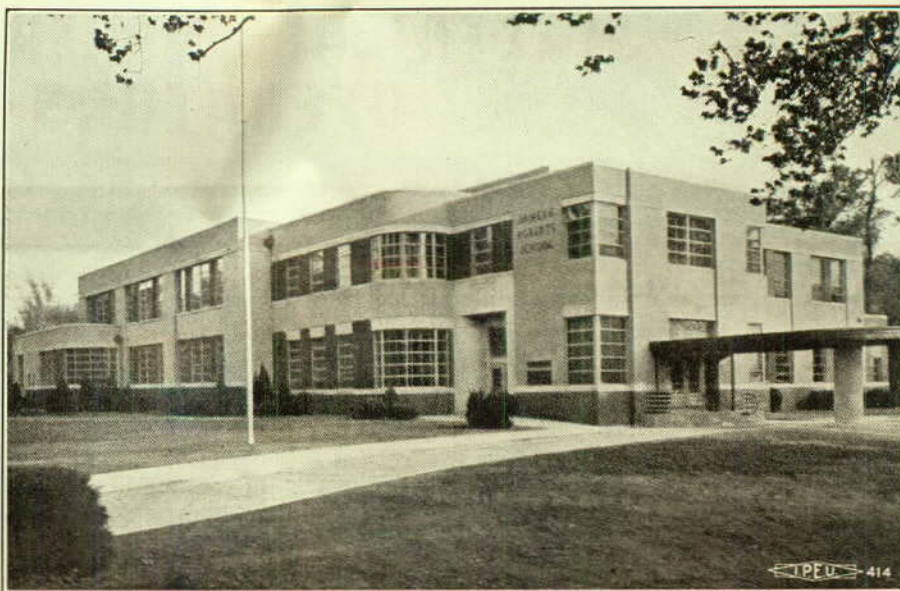
"Moreover, the economic effect of larger public expenditure for schools is continuous and lasting. It is now generally recognized that the service occupations, including education, offer the

chief field for employment to make up for the shrinkage of opportunity in technological industry and agriculture. Insofar, therefore, as new and permanent employment results from expansion of the educational program, to that extent the unemployment problem is permanently alleviated. By the same process, a part of the problem of distributing and thus maintaining the national income can be disposed of through enlargement of education as well as of other useful public services. . . .

"The committee feels fully justified in saying that the traditional public concern for education, long recognized as a vital element in American experience, is now of more importance than at any previous time in the history of the country. The informal educational influences of home, farm and work are less effective now than they were in the simpler society of a century ago. At the same time the need for personal competence and civic understanding is far greater than ever before. The increase of leisure time offers opportunities for many kinds of unpaid but important activities, in the general effects of which the community must necessarily be vitally interested. The need for able leadership at all levels from the locality to the nation is now so great that we cannot afford to neglect the discovery and encouragement of talent wherever it may be found."

The committee believes that much sound work can be done in studying location of present schools, and of relocating them. It says:

"The special school-building fund should be provided primarily and explicitly for building construction in connection with the desirable reorganization of administrative and attendance areas. A few states, however, have already made marked progress toward adequate reorganization and are not in need of funds primarily for buildings in connection with reorganization. Moreover, as previously



Courtesy PWA

TO THIS

The modern school still must go on erecting buttresses against autocracy.

noted, there must continue to be a considerable number of small schools even after the establishment of large community schools to the maximum amount desirable; many of the remaining small schools should be relocated and rebuilt. The fund should therefore also be available to facilitate the construction of well-located, safe, sanitary, and convenient public school buildings wherever needed."

CCC PRAISED

One of the important chapters of this report has to do with added services for the education and adjustment of youth. Special commendation is given the CCC system, but the report finds that the CCC camps probably do not stress the right kind of education. The report finds that the officers are inexperienced and that reserve officers of the Army seldom

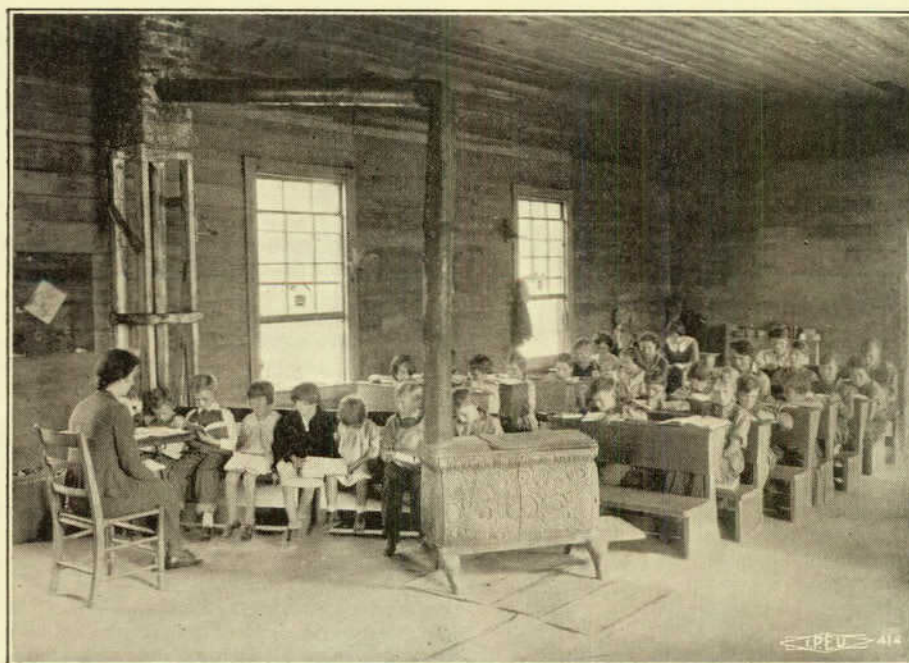
give full satisfaction in the performance of their educational function. The committee believes that with the acceptance of purely educational objectives that the camps can be made to do a greater educational service without penalizing them as relief and conservation agencies. It endorses apprenticeship training such as that which is being planned by the U. S. Department of Labor with the assistance of the Committee for Apprentice Training of which John P. Frey is the labor member. The committee wants large federal appropriation for the states for adult education. It recommends that \$5,000,000 be set aside for the year 1939-40; \$10,000,000 for 1940-41; and \$15,000,000 for each year thereafter until 1945.

The committee was organized by Floyd W. Reeves, former personnel director of the T. V. A., appointed by President Roosevelt. Other members of the committee were:

W. Rowland Allen, Edmund DeS. Brunner, Oscar L. Chapman, Elisabeth Christman (labor), Gordon R. Clapp, Ernest G. Draper, Alice Edwards, Henry Esberg, Mordecai Ezekiel, John P. Frey (labor), George L. Googe (labor), Frank P. Graham, Luther Gulick, Rev. George Johnson, Charles H. Judd, Thomas Kennedy, Katharine F. Lenroot, Arthur B. Moehlman, Henry C. Taylor, T. J. Thomas, John H. Zink, George F. Zook.

This report covers other important issues not so close to labor as those upon which we have remarked. It has recommendations in regard to free libraries for rural areas, recommendations on higher education, on research and planning. In the main, this is a report of great significance and should be noted by all labor unionists.

In the last analysis, if this report is implemented and made to work, it will have to be through the influence of labor. As in the beginning, the public schools belong to the people, the people must guard them, and the people must make them serve their needs fully and adequately.



FROM THIS

The little red schoolhouse of yesterday laid foundations of today's America.

A. E. Morgan Takes Off Disguise

ON the morning of the first day of spring, many Americans read their morning paper, rubbed their eyes and asked, "What is the matter with Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board of the TVA? Why does he constantly defy the President of the United States who appointed him and utilize his office as a political springboard?" These morning cogitations usually ended with the remark "He is such a nice man, too."

Since Mr. Morgan has elected to take the limelight for the next few weeks in his controversy with the President of the United States and with the majority of the directors of the TVA, it is important that he be seen as he is and it is important to inquire how a man with such quiet mien, charming manners and noble utterance, suddenly takes on the aspect of a cheap and vindictive politician.

The key to Mr. Morgan's make-up is that he is a schoolmaster before he is an engineer. His favorite word is culture. It is significant that one of his books is "The Education of the Intuitions," a work on mysticism. Before going to the TVA as chairman of the board on the suggestion of an Ohio politician, Mr. Morgan was president of the Dayton Morgan Engineering Company and president of Antioch College. Antioch College was Mr. Morgan's own child. It gives a smattering of both liberal arts and technical education. It is regarded pretty much as the vehicle of the Morgan personality.

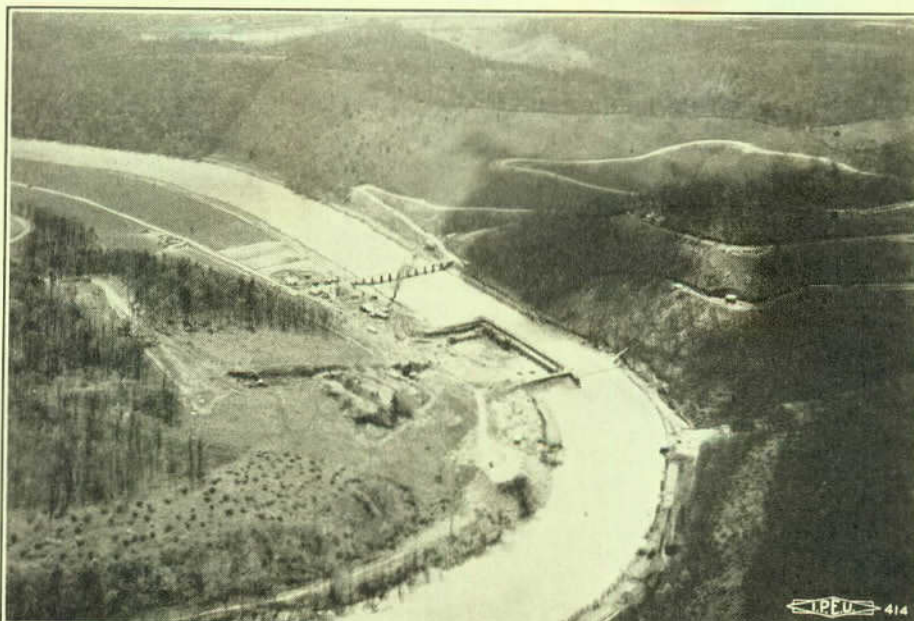
LOVES PERSONAL POWER

Mr. Morgan took his duties as chairman of the TVA board seriously, that is, the titular duties. He regarded himself as the head of the TVA, just as he regarded himself as head of the Dayton Morgan Engineering Company and Antioch College. He sought and expected to make a great TVA project, financed by federal funds, sweeping over seven states of the Union, the same personal vehicle as he made Antioch College.

In the early days this did not much matter except where he tried to resurrect the ancient pottery crafts of the Valley, or where he tried to hand down from his enlightened pinnacle certain maxims and codes for the people of the Valley to follow. His major blunder in the beginning was to create the impression—the schoolmasterish impression—that he was to reform the lives of the Valley

Prophet clad in robes of sweetness and light now exposes himself as a cheap and vindictive politician.

people, bring sweetness and light to their homes; in fact, fill them with the Morgan spirit just as he did with the young idea in Antioch College. The trouble was Mr. Morgan was not dealing with five or six hundred boys or girls in a little school at Yellow Springs, Ohio, but with men and women, with great communities in the vast region, whose people had been brought up in a democratic tradition. These people of the Valley wanted to control their own lives, and wanted



OL' MAN RIVER JUST KEEPS ROLLIN' ALONG

Courtesy TVA

to be given merely the opportunity to do so.

TRUE DEMOCRACY INVOLVED

The first sharp break between Mr. Morgan and Mr. David Lilienthal and Mr. Harcourt Morgan, his associates on the TVA board, turned on this policy. Mr. Harcourt Morgan had been a native of Tennessee and had studied his people for nearly a half century and knew how the good life should be brought to Tennessee and the other states. Mr. Lilienthal was a younger man who had none of the paternalistic attitudes of Mr. Morgan and it was significant that the break occurred not over questions of power, but over the very human question as to whether American adults had the right to choose their own type of culture.

At this point, to understand the Morgan-Lilienthal controversy, one must remember that while Mr. Morgan is a mild, noble sort of man, one must know that he is still a schoolmaster and still

resents bitterly and vindictively any interference with his authority. One observer who has surveyed the administration of TVA over a period of four years has summed up the Morgan personality thus: "He is the kind of a man who loves the church so much that if any other deacon comes into power, he will burn the church down." Someone relates that Mr. Morgan believes that tea is an appetizing and wholesome drink, and if someone doesn't happen to like tea, he must have it anyhow, because Mr. Morgan likes tea.

POSING AS A MARTYR

He took a stern dislike of his associates because they differed with him on these essentials. He felt that he should be the determining force in the laying down of TVA policies, and when they did not accept his edicts as the boys and girls at Antioch were forced to accept them, he looked around for help where and when he could find it. In this degree the noble Mr. Morgan is the victim of his own power complexes. He wants to rule, and failing this, he will go to any extreme to crush those who oppose him. It is this flaw in his character that has led him to become the leader of the reactionary forces about the TVA; that has led him into a policy of defying the President of the United States in an heroic, martyrlike pose.

Mr. Morgan is strong in thought and weak in action. He is still the schoolmaster and finds himself readily at home with intuitions and ideas, but he is solitary and hermitlike in his relationships to men. He can be imposed upon and no doubt is being imposed upon by those who rejoice at his apparent willingness to injure the TVA in order that he may get personal vindication out of the resultant unpleasantness.

It is this duality of character, his propensity to talk nobly and his itching desire to be the boss that has confused so many people. Those who read his pious articles about the TVA in the liberal magazines come away saying "such a nice man," but those who have been associated with him on the TVA project know his ruthless will to power and his capacity for intrigue in order that he may crush those whom he considers his foes. Inevitably, therefore, Mr. Lilienthal, who is very popular with Tennessee Valley

(Continued on page 221)

Minimum Wages by Democratic Technique

By DOROTHY SELLS

Miss Sells is a specialist in English labor history and techniques. She has written widely in current months on the British system of wage boards. Her incisive analysis has meaning for millions of unionists, and for Congress at the present moment when minimum wage, maximum hour legislation is being considered.

TO the British we owe representative government. To the British, working men and women are also indebted for collective bargaining, which is as fundamental to industrial democracy as is representative government to political democracy. With the same sure instinct for government, the British have found a democratic method for placing a floor in the wage structure and a ceiling over hours without in the least restricting either the right to organize or the right to strike, both of which are so jealously guarded by workers throughout the world. In fact, self-government is the principle and collective bargaining the method by which minimum wages and maximum hours in the lowest-paid and least-organized industries have, through legislative action, been determined for the past quarter century in Great Britain.

THE FIRST MINIMUM WAGE LAW

The first minimum wage law entitled the "Trade Boards Act" was adopted in 1909 following several years of agitation to abolish "sweating." It was patterned after the minimum wage provisions contained in the Factory and Shops Act of Victoria, Australia, passed in 1896. Prior to 1918 wage boards composed of representatives of employers and workers in equal numbers and several public members, were established in nine trades where wages were notoriously low.

During the War, British labor advanced greatly in organization and bargaining power. Both the right of workers to bargain collectively and the advantage of fixing legal minimum wages became firmly established through emergency wage tribunals operating between 1915 and 1918. As a means of forestalling the industrial conflict bound to occur with a sudden fall in wages incident to cancellation of war contracts and glutting of the labor market by returning soldiers at the end of the War, the "Whitley Committee" was appointed as early as 1916 to make recommendations looking towards industrial peace.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "WHITLEY COMMITTEE"

As fundamental to achieving that end the Whitley Committee made three basic recommendations as follows: (1) establishment of voluntary national joint industrial councils, district councils and works committees to operate as instruments of self-government, including consummation of collective agreements with

English democracy has important suggestions to make anent sound procedure in fixing minimum wages.

regard to wages, in well-organized industries; (2) revision and extension of the statutory minimum wage machinery set up under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, so that the trade boards might serve as instruments of self-government and collective bargaining in those industries where no voluntary machinery for effective collective agreement existed; (3) constitution of a standing, voluntary, arbitration tribunal representative of the two parties to industry and the public to hand down awards in disputes which the collective bargaining machinery failed to prevent.

In accordance with the first of these recommendations "Whitley Councils," as the national joint industrial councils are known, were voluntarily established in 73 industries immediately following the Armistice. District and shop committees were also set up in a number of industries. Approximately 64 of these national councils survived more than a decade of depression in Great Britain and are still functioning as the voluntary agencies of self-government and joint wage negotiation which they were intended to be. With the recent upward turn in business new councils are being organized. Being voluntary, the government has no power to establish Whitley Councils beyond supplying such information and help as the workers and employers request.

To meet the third recommendation cited above, the industrial court was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1919. Disputes can be referred to this court by the Minister of Labour only with the consent of both parties thereto and only after the voluntary joint machinery set up by organized industries for dealing with disputes has been used to the fullest. Even in such cases acceptance of the court's award is a purely voluntary matter, either side being entirely free to reject it.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918

In answer to the second proposal of the Whitley Committee advocating extension of the existing minimum wage legislation as imperative to industrial peace, Parliament passed the Trade Boards Act, 1918, amending the principal act in several important respects. As then revised the act operates today and is regarded by many authorities as probably the most successful piece of social legislation yet enacted by any country.

In its present form the act provides that the Minister of Labour may appoint a trade board for any industry in which there exists no adequate machinery for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade and for which he regards it expedient that legal minimum rates of wages should be fixed after considering the prevailing rates of wages in that trade or any part of it. By law the initiative for establishing a board lies with the Minister of Labour; but with boards already established in the lowest-paid and least-organized industries the Ministry has in recent years adopted the policy of taking such action only upon

(Continued on page 218)



CENOTAPH AND WHITEHALL, LONDON

LONDON STREET

Edison Decision Re-emphasizes Issues

IT IS hoped the Consolidated Edison case was a high water mark in the experimental phase of the work of the National Labor Relations Board. It is also hoped this phase has passed and the National Labor Relations Board has adjusted itself to less partisan policies as between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. The decision rendered last month in the Consolidated Edison case by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, becomes a cross-section of the former practices of the board and re-emphasizes the issues as between the great enduring section of American labor and the N. L. R. B.

The Consolidated Edison case involved the company, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the National Labor Relations Board and the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. The entrance of this latter organization into the case indicates at once the obvious weakness of the National Labor Relations law. The United Electrical and Radio Workers, a dual union, has not and never has had any considerable membership in the Consolidated Edison Company. It has functioned through an office in New York through six claimed members who had been discharged from the Edison payrolls. This trivial minority has been able to pose as an aggrieved group of workers and has been allowed through the regional office of the N. L. R. B. continually to agitate for what they have considered the free operation of the law. It was through this group that charges were made against the company that it had favored the organization of the 40,000 employees by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This group has continuously agitated for what they have ridiculously termed justice, and has been the source from which all of the friction that has developed around this case has come. This group appeared in the case as intervenor.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the board has jurisdiction in this case and suggested throughout its decision that the Consolidated Edison was engaged in interstate commerce. The report developed what might be termed a new yardstick in the phrase "the question is necessarily one of degree," that is, a corner grocery man may not be engaged in interstate commerce, but a great utility that sells power to railroad systems which are in turn engaged in interstate commerce is itself regarded as engaged in interstate commerce.

PARTISANSHIP NOTICED

Contentions of critics of the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that the Board had been partisan and had not conducted its hearings fairly and in terms of the best tradition may take encouragement from the Consolidated Edison decision. The court said this:

"The petitioners contend that the board denied them a full and fair hear-

Becomes cross-section of past practices of National Labor Relations Board. I. B. E. W. gets green light.

ing according to due process of law. This complaint is based upon four grounds. The first relates to the board's direction that the proceeding be transferred to it pursuant to Rule 37. The result was that the trial examiner made no intermediate report, as contemplated by Rule 32, and the petitioners had no opportunity to file exceptions to his report as contemplated by Rule 34. Nor were they accorded oral argument before the board, although it must be presumed that their brief submitted to the trial examiner came to the board's attention. *This procedure is not one likely to inspire confidence in the impartiality of the proceedings.* It results in the findings of fact being made by persons who did not see the witnesses—a matter which may have far reaching consequences in view of the very limited power conferred upon the courts to review the board's findings of fact. But, though we do not commend such procedure, we cannot say that it has deprived the petitioners of due process of law."

It appears throughout the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the determinations of the court are not clear cut. However, the court left little doubt that the International Broth-

erhood of Electrical Workers was not guilty of any misdemeanor in its relationships to the Consolidated Edison Company. The court says expressly that the Brotherhood is "not dominated, supported, or interfered with by the petitioner." The court also states: "Since the board has found no reason for disestablishing the Brotherhood as was done in the Greyhound case, it would seem to be entirely lawful for the petitioners and the Brotherhood to make new contracts on behalf of its own members, once the employees have been notified that the old contracts are not binding and that they are free to join or refrain from joining any labor organization; and the new contracts may be on the same terms as the old."

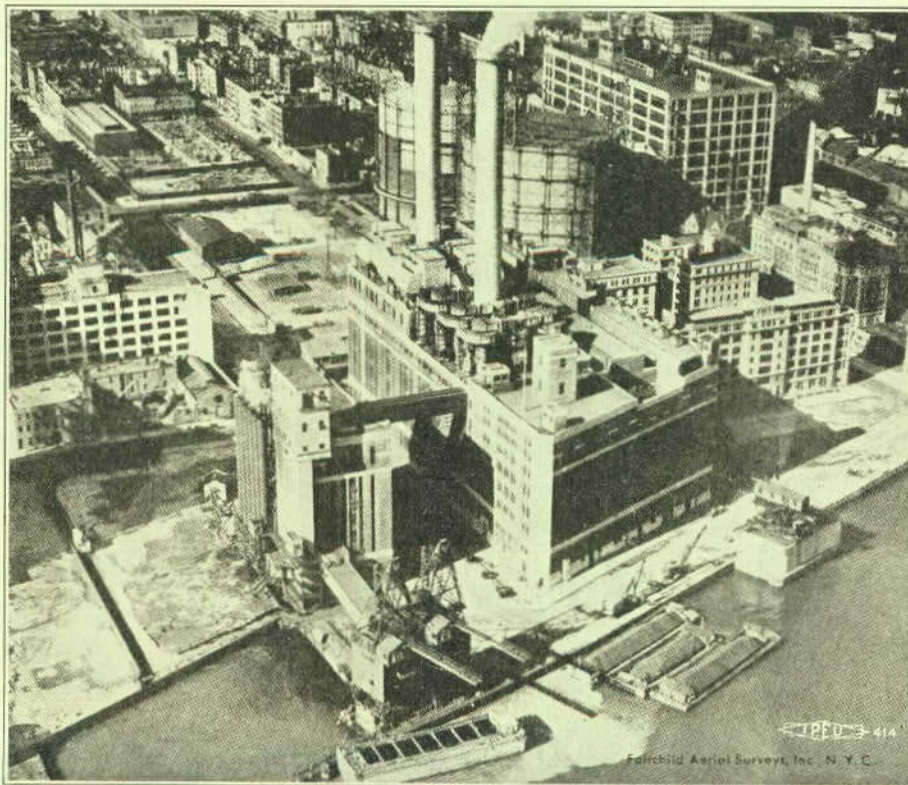
In view of the fact that critics of the union were bandying about the term "company union" against the Brotherhood these words are unusually significant.

BOARD AGAIN CRITICIZED

The report criticized the National Relations Board a second time in this decision:

"Counsel offered two of Solosy's supervisors to testify to the reasons for his discharge and to the fact that the men who were retained in preference to him were better educated and better trained. These witnesses were at hand, their testimony would have been short and would have entailed no appreciable delay in closing the hearings. It was vital

(Continued on page 221)



GREAT EDISON GENERATING PLANT

Sterling Mark On Electrical Products

**BUY I. B. E. W. UNION
LABEL!
INSTALL I. B. E. W. UNION
LABEL**

There is a union labelled product for every type of material, fixture, and apparatus in the electrical industry. It is a great unifying note in a wide-spread, often chaotic industry.

This is the first of two articles on the I. B. E. W. union label. The second will follow in May.

HOW did it originate—the fist grasping the lightning—known to labor as the symbol of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers? When was it first used as a union label? There is a great deal of Brotherhood history wrapped up in the answers to those questions, for the symbol as it appears now is substantially the same as it was in the earliest days; and its use as a union label antedates the formation of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. When that department was formed in April, 1909, the Brotherhood promptly took action at its convention in September of the same year, to affiliate with the Union Label Trades.

Your JOURNAL reporter has been studying the old records of this union—con-

**Long and honorable history of
I. B. E. W. union label intermeshed
with uprise of great organization.**

vention reports, officers' and executive board reports, old issues of "The Electrical Worker," as the magazine originally was called. There is one precious ledger that dates to the very day and place of the Brotherhood's founding, containing the minutes of the first convention at St. Louis, November 21, 1891, carefully recorded in the neat handwriting of Delegate J. T. Kelly, of St. Louis, who was elected first grand secretary at that meeting.

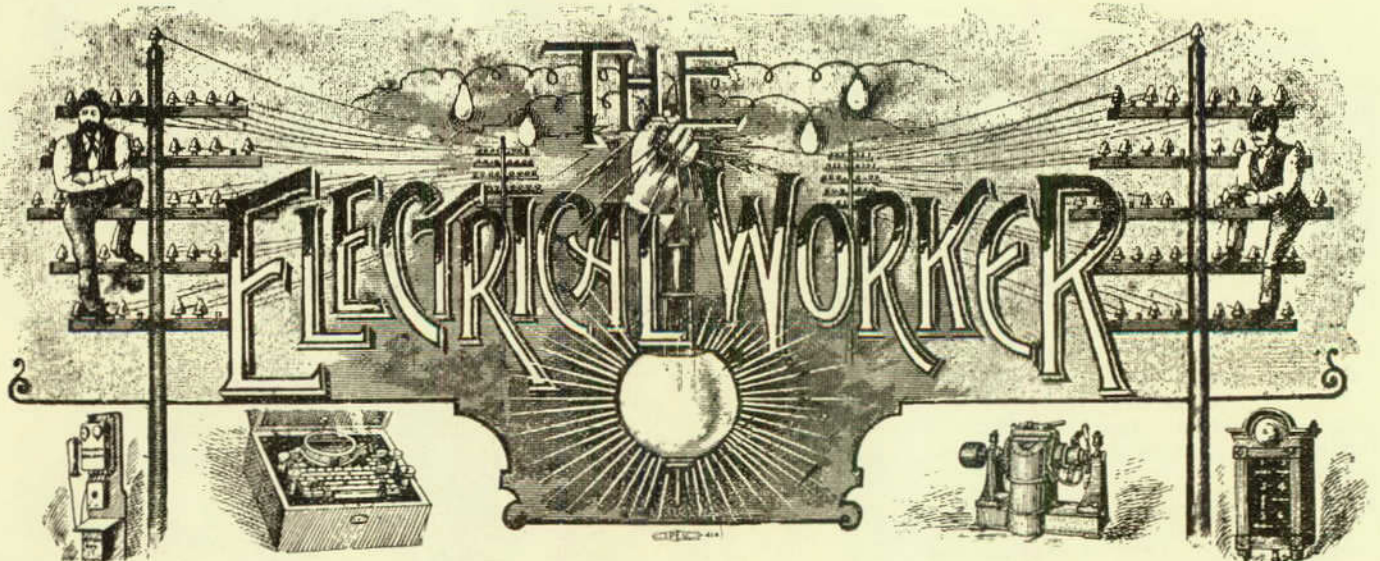
Ten delegates, representing eight cities, gathered at that first convention, St. Louis being represented with three delegates. After Henry Miller, of St. Louis, had been elected chairman and Brother T. J. Finnell, of Chicago, as secretary, it was voted that the name of the organization would be "The National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America." Henry Miller was elected first grand president, and Brother Kelly grand secretary-treasurer.

On the seventh and final day's session it was voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. A motion was then proposed by Brother C. J. Sutter, representing Duluth, "to accept drawing as presented for emblematic button for the N. B. E. W." The motion was carried. Although the original drawing did not come down to us through the tumultuous early years, we have evidence to indicate that it was none other than the

"lightning fist" concept as we have it today. It appears in this identical form on the first official seal and letterhead of the National Brotherhood, contained in the yellowed pages of this same ledger.

VIGOR AND DETERMINATION DISPLAYED

The new national union started life without a penny of its own, being financed by a loan of \$100 from the St. Louis local. Its grand officers received no pay at first and organizing at first had to be carried on by travelling Brothers who worked with their tools in each city they visited. J. T. Kelly continued as grand secretary-treasurer until 1897, and the earliest records are almost entirely in his hand-writing. The handicap of a slim treasury was counterbalanced by the vigor and determination of the members, and the second convention held in Chicago in November, 1892, found 43 locals chartered, 35 of which were in good standing, with nearly 2,000 members; and the large sum of \$646.10 in the national treasury. However, this first rapid surge of growth did not continue; membership dropped off to 983 in 1894. The years up to 1900 were full of financial difficulty and internal struggles, with membership fluctuating between one and two thousand. National headquarters, as well as national officers, changed frequently. Under those conditions a good deal of important source material has been lost, and the best records we have are contained in J. T. Kelly's ledger. One of the union's sources of income was from the sale of emblem buttons and seals to the locals, as shown on the grand secretary-treasurer's account.



Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 6. No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1897.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.
\$1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Please note in this early masthead of the Electrical Workers' Journal the closed fist, which became the well-reputed symbol of the Brotherhood.



F. J. McNULTY

In his administration, the I. B. E. W. joined the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

At one time the national union was so badly on the rocks that it was kept going by loans from members and from locals, and by Brother Kelly mortgaging his household effects and building loan stock to raise money. Charges were made that Kelly administered his office extravagantly, and the publication of the *WORKER*, of which he was editor. He made, in 1894, the following reply, with an itemized account of receipts and disbursements, with a grand total paid out of \$3,069.97:

"This shows that \$468.50 has been paid out more than the receipts. Where did it come from? If we go back to November 18, 1893, we will see. At the opening of the convention there was only \$52 in the treasury and at its close the salary and expense of the grand officers had to be paid and other incidental expenses connected with the convention. A council of war was held to devise means to raise money, and as a result Q. Jansen loaned \$30, J. W. Fitzpatrick \$20, H. W. Sherman \$10, the Cleveland Union \$73 and J. T. Kelly two checks for \$50 each, making a total of \$233, with a balance still due several of the grand officers. I promised to pay the balance still due the officers and the loans as soon as possible, as all said they needed the money in a short time. I returned to my office in St. Louis with the following load on my shoulders, \$233 in loans, \$97 still due for expense of grand officers at convention, \$100 for two death claims approved by the executive board at Cleveland, and \$150 on the October *JOURNAL* besides several smaller bills, making a total of over \$600 and not a cent in sight, with a war on in New York and an added expense of about \$200 a month for grand organizer. . . . It was under such circumstances, when the very life of the organization depended on it,

that I mortgaged my household effects and building association stock to meet the checks and get out the *JOURNAL* with proceedings of the convention. . . ."

FIRST APPEARANCE IN 1894

It is during 1894, on Brother Kelly's reports that the seal of the Brotherhood first appears. Almost identical in appearance to the seal used at present, it has the fist grasping the lightning bolts embossed in the center, with the words "Organized November 28, 1891" surrounding the hand, and the name, "National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America," forming the border. The same symbol appears, printed in a faded gray-blue, on a letterhead used by the



grand secretary-treasurer, first seen with the date January 18, 1895, the subject being an organizing call to the electrical workers of New York State.

From very early days, the Brotherhood as is shown in Brother Kelly's ledger, has endeavored to organize electrical manufacturing. Among first references we find is this letter, written by the grand secretary-treasurer, referring to branches of the craft:

"St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1894.

"To the Executive Board

"Brothers:

" . . . I submitted the following which was satisfactory to all parties in that case, and I think it well to have an official decision of the E. B. on the matter so that it may be finally settled and used for reference in any future controversy.

"First, that all linemen, trimmers, telephone repairers and street-car repairers who work on lines or outside, shall belong to the linemen's union.

"Second, that all inside wiremen, dynamo tenders, electric bell men, armature winders and repairers of all kinds, (shopmen) shall belong to the inside union . . ."

The executive board endorsed this classification by a unanimous vote. In 1896 Kelly speaks of efforts being made in organizing workers in electrical manufacturing:

"I also went to Schenectady and with the assistance of Grand President Sherman organized a large union among the employees of the General Electric Co. In the meantime I was at work in New York City and organized a union composed of the best members of old No. 3; among them two of the delegates to the Cleveland convention, an ex-walking delegate, and one of the delegates to the Central Labor Union. The men in the new union includes all the employees of the Western Electric Co., 75 in number, also the best men in the New York Equipment Co. (Edison Co.) and several other large companies."

At the 1897 convention of the American

Federation of Labor the National Brotherhood asked for and received the assistance of the A. F. of L. in appropriating money and organizers "to organize the female electrical workers in the factories at Lynn, Schenectady, Pittsburgh and other electrical centers."

The report of the 1903 convention, held at Salt Lake City, finds the Brotherhood, with Grand President William A. Jackson in the chair, and Harry T. Sherman in the grand secretary's post, deliberating over its jurisdiction, and particularly its efforts to organize manufacturing workers. Chicago has

a local union, No. 376, of 1,500 members, who are out on strike against the Kellogg Switch Board Co. and a donation of \$2,000 (Continued on page 218)



D. W. TRACY

In his administration, the I. B. E. W. has made the greatest strides in extending the use of the union label to all types of electrical products.

Labor Philosophy Set To Swing

"SING me a Song of Social Significance" is likely to pass into popular usage a good deal as whoopee, hot spot and other coined expressions have swelled the volume of American lingo. This is one of the catchiest airs of the new revue sponsored and produced by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union under the title "Pins and Needles."

This labor union has always been strong for internal education. For years under the guidance of Miss Fannia Cohn there has been a powerful workers' education movement among the garment workers. This has taken on many aspects, which included amateur dramatics. When the depression of 1929 struck Broadway, it darkened many theaters and the Garment Workers' organization took advantage of the situation and purchased an old theater which they renamed Labor Stage. About a year ago they employed a professional composer and producer to work with their own union actors and started in on the preparation of a revue.

The singular thing about "Pins and Needles," apart from its intrinsic worth, is the fact that it has become the sensation of the 1937-38 Broadway season. It has played to packed houses night after night; it is said to have made money for the organization; has been received by Broadway critics with a shout of joy as a specimen of something new; has been negotiated for by private producers at the \$50,000 level; has undoubtedly influenced other stage productions, and is now making preparation for a triumphal road tour with three road companies.

All this is said to have been as great a surprise to the union actors, to the union officials and to labor in general as it was to calloused Broadway. Here is something new under the sun—a musical show, in the best approved jargon of the hot spots, that carries stings and barbs of social philosophy and gets over a good deal of the folkways of the labor world. Incidentally, it is a good advertisement for all labor, inasmuch as it deals vivaciously with the common fundamentals of the labor struggle.

The highwater mark of the revue's success was probably reached when David Dubinsky brought the entire first string company to Washington and produced sections of the musical enter-

Broadway patter and tat-tat-tat of jazz given social significance. "Pins and Needles" scores.

tainment before the 1,200 guests of the United States Department of Labor at a dinner in the Mayflower Hotel celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Department's founding. At that time, too, a command performance was given at the White House.

"WE ARE FROM THE SHOPS"

The revue opens in the Broadway manner. A company of boys and girls, chorines and chorus men, come down to the footlights and state that every Broadway revue opens with the assertion that it is different. Then these protagonists assert that they really are different. The difference, they assert, is us. Then they burst into a moving song, "We Are From the Shops, We Are From the Shops." This sets the stage and strikes the keynote of the performance.

The performers are actually from the sewing machines. Early in the course of the revue there was a tiff between the Actors Equity and the Garment Workers that caused a good deal of amusement among the Park Avenue patrons of the Labor Stage. Actors Equity objected to boys and girls from sewing machine shops becoming actors and actresses. During the course of the controversy, the New Yorker, wise-cracking publication of the boulevards, published a cartoon entitled

"How Actors Equity Can Get Even With the Garment Workers." It showed sewing machines installed in a Broadway theater and Equity members making dresses. The upshot of the settlement was that the Equity permitted the Garment Workers to join Equity at the same scale of wages—\$23 a week—as the actors made in the shops.

A number of skits of "Pins and Needles" turn on the old Broadway formula of sex. Another group satirizes Hitler and Mussolini and turn on international politics. The one that makes the deepest impression on labor people is possibly "One Big Union for Two," which cleverly presents collective bargaining as a process of betrothal. Boys and girls negotiate matrimony on the wage negotiation basis. It is clever, tuneful and appealing.

The revue gets its name not only from its origin in the dress trades, but also from the fact that it shoots barbs at the indifference to and ignorance of labor matters, of the classes. One skit shows Mrs. Park Avenue, clad in rich furs, lecturing pickets because they are vulgar. She tells them it isn't refined and it isn't cricket to picket. They stand a good deal of her haranguing and then the pickets begin to jostle Mrs. Park Avenue and she loses her temper and becomes quite vulgar in her language. Vulgarity appears to be, therefore, a matter of poise, and poise seems somewhat related to economic stability.

HEARTBREAK NOT OVERLOOKED

One of the most popular songs in the revue is "Sunday in the Park." The stage reveals a working class family sitting on the grass in a typical New York park, spending its Sunday there. The father tries to put the best light upon their lot and tells the children that some families go to Maine and swell watering places, but they have the park for their recreation. Well, the recreation proves to be somewhat spurious, because loafers get into a fist fight, Communists harangue each other, there are accidents in the park and the day ends in a rather messy finale. There is heartbreak in this.

"Pins and Needles" is significant because labor philosophy is caught in the net of the Broadway tech-

(Continued on page 210)



A JOLLY MOMENT IN "PINS AND NEEDLES"
Mrs. Park Avenue learns about pickets from Mrs. Park Avenue.

Courtesy Labor Stage

Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

A Page of Verse by Our Readers

Labor's Gethsemane

By JAMES F. SULLIVAN

A lonely figure, he's standing there,
With work-scarred hands and face of care,
Torn and besieged from every side,
Smitten with pain from the cancer inside.

Bewildered and lost in the stormy strife,
Attacked from without, his own hands rife
With lust to destroy their master's brain;
For rest he sighs, but sighs in vain.

Shattered at last, he falls to earth,
Slain by those to whom he gave birth;
So Labor dies; as he's died before,
Only to rise; to be slain once more.

• • •

The Old Lineman's Soliloquy

By L. W. MARLOW ("Honolulu Slim")

Life's winter comes with many years,
Her frosts to stalk life's happiness away
And have old eyes dimmed with tears,
As memory fleets to younger, brighter days.

Youth and hope, the twins of long ago,
Who tripped beside me on the upward climb,
When asked to lead me down, they answered "No,"
And with many a longing, lingering look behind,

I took the pathway of loneliness and dread
Which leads whence none has ever yet returned.

Youth and Hope, my youthful friends, are dead
And only the embers of their passion burns.

Time, hard waster that thou art,
Who drivest all relentlessly along,
Tyrant, couldst thou not depart,
While youth and love yet leadest us in song.

To pause at the zenith of life's way
And fondle trophies youthful effort bought,
To carry on again from day to day
With youth and strength and zest for battles fought.

Who can tell the purpose of it all—
Whence we came and whither do we go.
Surely fleeting pleasures as they fall

Are not the measure of eternal woe.
'Tis as if some workman of skill so rare
Had fashioned out of earth a perfect form,

And then some friendly God with souls to spare
Had loaned a life the image to adorn;

The tenure of the loan to be a span
In like proportion to the workman's skill.

When falling under Time's heavy hand,
Then returning of the loan's fulfilled.

As China sends her children far afield,
There to gather knowledge much required,
So returning may our spirits wield
A learning such as only God inspired.

Habit strong encompasses our kind
And makes it difficult to understand
How matter's leash when loosed may free the mind
To go a-soaring to another land.

Faith and Hope are twins who travel hand in hand,
Wherever one abides the other may be found.

If both take root and flourish then we understand,
And with dank and loathsome darkness never more are bound.

Gethsemane

By CORA KENNEY

Dear God, while I am dreaming dreams
For my handsome brown-eyed son,
Who is so straight and manly,
Whose life is just begun,
Some mother's heart is breaking
In hopeless agony,
For a son who died in battle,
In war's Gethsemane.

Dear God, while I am dreaming dreams
For my son's sons to be,
Who will crown my years with fullness
In life's descendancy,
Some mother in far off China,
In old, chaotic Spain,
Will mourn till life is ended—
Never know joy again.

• • •

Labor

By JESSE DAM OPERATOR

Many men of many minds,
Many hands of many kinds,
Many skills and many trades,
Many men and many maids,
That is Labor.

Many strong backs, many weak,
Many a wise man, many a freak,
Teamster, mason, cook and baker,
Lineman, plumber, undertaker,
That is Labor.

Working for the common good,
Striving to be understood,
Waiter, bar-keep, salesman, hatter,
Some are slim and some are fatter,
That is Labor.

Work and play, sleep and eat,
Some have shoes and some bare feet,
One picks cotton, one sells rum,
Red and yellow, white and dun,
That is Labor.

Toiling for their bread and meat,
Mooing for a place to sleep,
Striving for an education,
Working to improve creation,
That is Labor.



Unions In American Cities Spur Housing

BUILDING tradesmen are polishing up their tools, getting ready to go to work on slum clearance and low-rent housing projects financed by the federal funds provided in the Wagner Housing Act. As we predicted a few months ago in the JOURNAL, the cities where labor is actively demanding these projects are taking the lead. Youngstown, Ohio, for example, whose Building Trades Council has worked hard for such a development, is among the first cities to receive an actual appropriation. Its appropriation of \$2,835,000 was approved by President Roosevelt on March 18.

The United States Housing Authority funds will work a double benefit—employment that means prosperity for building workers and many others, and improved low-rent housing obtainable in no other way for the low-income families of the city. But it is up to the city to initiate the project, make its surveys, plans, recommendations and provide for 10 per cent of the funds needed. Labor, as represented by Building Trades Councils and Central Labor Unions, is in many cities supplying that first big push necessary to get the ball rolling.

The following news stories from certain cities show how labor is rising to seize the opportunity:

Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN SLUM CLEARANCE PROJECT VIRTUALLY ASSURED

The Youngstown slum clearance project was virtually assured this week when Paul L. Strait, secretary of the Metropolitan Area Housing Authority, said he has definite assurances of a ready sale of \$360,000 bond issue, representing Youngstown's 10 per cent of the cost of the entire project. All that remains now is President Roosevelt's formal approval.

The government already has earmarked \$3,600,000 for the Youngstown project. Local labor officials are jubilant at the prospect of work soon starting on this project. Business men are watching and waiting with a great deal of anxiety. All concerned believe it will be a great stimulus to business, labor and the general morale of the people as a whole.

H. A. Sigmier, prominent for his activities in the Youngstown Building Trades Council and former president of the United Labor Congress, took a very prominent part in the work which led up to the present status of this project. The Building Trades Council has been working for this for a few years.

Where building councils are active, low-rent housing projects get under way with federal aid.

Committees made several trips to Washington, D. C., and were of immeasurable aid to government officials in their investigation of the conditions pertaining thereto. With the aid of the council, the way has been cleared for work to start just as soon as practical after it is once approved.

—Cleveland Labor Union.

Knoxville

HOUSING BOARD STARTS SURVEY FOR U. S. PROJECT

Central Labor Union delegates were highly gratified with the announcement, Monday night, that the city council had voted an initial appropriation of \$3,000 to finance surveys and other expenses incident to the program to seek a federal grant of housing funds for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction.

The Housing Authority, on which labor is represented by former Mayor James A. Trent, this week took its first steps looking to making the necessary survey, enlisting the aid of the legal and engineering departments, and retaining Jack Bush, engineer with a local firm of architects, to begin the actual work.

It was the opinion of members of the authority that the formal petition would be ready for submission to the United States Housing Administration in a few weeks.

Tentatively, the figure of \$2,000,000 as a grant from the Housing Administration stands, though subject to revision here or in the Capital City, and its expenditure here would involve the use of large numbers of skilled mechanics from various unions of the city, as well as other hundreds in an indirect way.

—Knoxville Labor News.

Kenosha

LABORERS SEEK HOUSING AUTHORITY

Taking cognizance of the drop in building operations in the city and county, Laborers' Local No. 237 has established a committee to study the possibilities of setting up a housing authority in the city. This committee is to confer with the city council on the matter. Members of the committee are Robert McFaddin, Arnold Palmer, Alex Soke, George Schuch and Dalton G. Johnson.

—Kenosha Labor.

Johnson City

JOHNSON CITY ASKS \$1,500,000

If plans submitted to the United States Housing Authority this week receive final approval, Johnson City will have a building program within a short time which will mean much with respect to employment of members of various building crafts here.

The program developed here, said by the Washington authorities to have been the only complete one filed in a number of months, was presented by the Johnson City Housing Authority, a non-profit corporation organized by the city government several weeks ago under the provisions of the Wagner housing measure.

The Johnson City Central Labor Union, it is recalled, was very active in promoting the corporation and is represented thereon by its secretary-treasurer, R. W. Bowdoin.

—Knoxville Labor News.

Omaha

C. OF C. BUILDING MANAGERS JOIN HOUSING PROJECT FIGHT

The Chamber of Commerce and the Omaha Building Owners' and Managers' Association Tuesday joined the Real Estate Board in opposing the South Side housing project.

The Building Owners' and Managers' Association contended that Omaha

has no real slum conditions, that rentals for Logan Fontenelle homes are too high for the poorest classes, tending to form real slums; that there is no housing shortage here, and that housing projects decrease tax income and impose a permanent financial burden upon the city.

The Real Estate Board objected to the razing of a large area on the South Side for the new buildings.

Labor union officials, on the other



Courtesy Public Works Administration

LOW COST HOUSING UNIT IN CLEVELAND



MODERN HOMES BUILT WITH GOVERNMENT AID

Resettlement Administration Photograph by Vacher

hand, claim that the payrolls which the housing project would create would increase the purchasing power of hundreds of families, that the project would remove many "eyesores," provide greatly improved living conditions for many families of moderate incomes at the lowest possible cost and generally improve the welfare of the city.

Monday night the South Side housing committee is to meet at the South Side Hall to make plans for surveys to determine what rent per room the people of the vicinity can pay and to determine the need for the project.

—*Omaha Unionist.*

Memphis

MEMPHIS SEIZED GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY RAZING SLUMS

The city of Memphis pointed with pride today to the recently completed six and a half billion dollar slum clearance program which turned a shambles into decent low-cost homes and which provided work for thousands.

The attitude of Memphis citizens was reflected in the formal statement by Mayor Overton, who said that the two projects "have obliterated two of our blighted areas—spots which breed crime, disease and death. The city is going after the other blighted areas, first by preventing creation of any more, second by doing all we can to cure those already in existence."

To Memphis' organized labor the projects—which are in line with President Roosevelt's program to care for the "ill-housed" one-third of the United States' population—proved a boon.

D. A. Pitts, business agent of the Building Trades Council, termed the work a "life saver for union workmen."

"Every inch of building work on the Memphis housing project was done by union labor," Mr. Pitts said. "Work began at a time when jobs were scarce.

Yet, once the construction was under way, there was almost a shortage of skilled labor here."

—*Knoxville Labor News.*

Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, announced March 9 that funds for housing projects would be earmarked out of the entire \$500,000,000 provided in the housing act. "Earmarking" funds does not mean final approval and appropriation for projects, it is merely a setting aside of funds for cities that have made preliminary plans. Mr. Straus' action makes it more imperative for cities which have not already applied to hurry their requests in if they wish to share in the three-year program.

"While we will earmark and make loan contracts now on the basis of the whole \$500,000,000," Mr. Straus said, "the actual expenditures of funds under such contracts will, of course, be kept within the limits set forth in the Act, namely, not more than \$300,000,000 for the nation and \$30,000,000 for any one state before July 1, 1939. But it was evident that

many cities now nearly ready to close contracts with the United States Housing Authority would have their building programs unnecessarily curtailed if we did not authorize them to plan and commence construction on the basis of the entire \$500,000,000.

"The step which I am taking is, in my belief, necessary in order that the rate of expenditure authorized by the Congress, in the Act, shall be achieved. The size of several projects and the amount of the loans to be submitted shortly to the President for approval will be materially increased by reason of this action."

THE 50 CITIES IN 19 STATES FOR WHICH A TOTAL OF \$168,445,000 HAVE BEEN EARMARKED

State and City	Earmarked	State Total
ALABAMA:		
Birmingham	\$4,500,000	
Mobile	1,400,000	\$5,900,000
CONNECTICUT:		
Bridgeport	3,600,000	3,600,000
FLORIDA:		
Jacksonville	1,000,000	
St. Petersburg	900,000	
Tampa	1,500,000	3,400,000
GEORGIA:		
Augusta	1,125,000	1,125,000
ILLINOIS:		
Chicago	16,000,000	
East St. Louis	1,500,000	
Peoria	1,500,000	19,000,000
INDIANA:		
Decatur	50,000	
Vincennes	270,000	320,000
KENTUCKY:		
Covington	1,400,000	
Frankfort	450,000	
Louisville	4,000,000	5,850,000
LOUISIANA:		
New Orleans	7,200,000	7,200,000
MARYLAND:		
Annapolis	400,000	
Baltimore	5,400,000	5,800,000
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Boston	9,000,000	
Lowell	2,700,000	11,700,000
MICHIGAN:		
Detroit	10,000,000	10,000,000
NEBRASKA:		
Omaha	2,100,000	2,100,000

(Continued on page 217)

The following news item appeared in papers March 18, 1938:

CITIES ARE GIVEN AID

President Roosevelt approved Housing Authority contracts yesterday with Austin, Texas; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio, for \$16,836,000 of slum clearance and low-cost housing loans.

Administrator Nathan Straus said Austin would get a loan of \$643,000; Charleston, \$1,017,000; New Orleans, \$8,411,000; Syracuse, \$3,930,000, and Youngstown would receive \$2,835,000.

—*Associated Press.*

Uprise of Unions Against Deflated Standards

LOCAL unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are preparing a campaign against deflated wiring standards. Many of them have already taken official action and have apprised the International Office of their deep appreciation of the service rendered by the International officials in opposing the introduction of cheap materials under the guise of benefiting householders and builders.

From New York City

The writer is very much interested in the articles appearing in the January and February issues of our WORKER relative to the changes which may be made in the code of standards for installation of electrical wiring and devices and the possibility of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association getting changes in the electrical codes throughout the country which will permit materials to be used in installation which will not alone take earning opportunities away from the electrical worker, but will go a great way toward lessening the safeguards of life and property, and I feel that all members of the Brotherhood and all local unions should resist all lowering of standards of materials and installation.

And while on this subject, I wish to call to the members' attention what has happened in the lighting fixture branch of our business. From the day of the wonderful ornate lighting fixture made of the finest material which could be produced and which took plenty of time to manufacture, wire and assemble, we, the members of the Brotherhood, did not pay much attention to what was being done in the factories, for in these factories were many hours, days and yes, years of employment for our members, but we did not think it worth while to make any effort to organize those workers into our Brotherhood.

Well, as the years passed by and the method of installation changed and new lamps were developed, the styles in the lighting equipment changed, so at the present time your lighting equipment is a sheet iron box with one socket or receptacle in it and the making, assembling and wiring of this type of lighting has taken away much labor opportunity from the people employed in the shop and has lessened the opportunity for employment on the job in installation.

I also want to bring to you that in the most recent years the owners and builders of buildings, particularly multiple dwellings and in many instances hospitals, office buildings and private homes, have eliminated ceiling and side wall outlets, and in many of our most recent apartment buildings there are no lighting outlets and fixtures supplied by this type of builder in living rooms and in some instances

Practicing Electricians do not want to see cheap materials spirited into circulation.

bed rooms, so that the tenants must supply their own lighting equipment, which means floor, bridge or table lamps. And today we have another new one, a portable wall bracket which may be pinned on the wall, just like a picture, and connected to the nearest base receptacle.

Now, what happens? The manufacturers of these portable lamps and brackets which have taken the place of our permanent lighting fixture manufacture this equipment without any regard to safety code requirement or inspection and in direct competition with our members who are working in fixture factories organized under the I. B. E. W.

So in trying to keep pace with the times after organizing the process workers in the lighting fixture shops, more than four years ago Local Union No. 3, of New York, took upon itself the job to organize the workers in the portable lamp and lamp shade industry in our city and were successful in having about 3,500 of these workers taken into our B-L division.

The conditions we found in some of these factories were people being paid as low as \$8 a week for a 60-hour workweek. After much time spent in negotiating with the employers of these people, it was necessary to call a strike of this group of men and women who never had any organization and who had the dread of losing their jobs.

I want to take my hat off to these workers, as we had a 100 per cent strike and after five weeks of striking and not one worker returning to work, we arrived at a settlement with 90 employers with a closed shop agreement and a very substantial increase in rates and working conditions, such as a 40-hour week, time and a third overtime and other benefits.

ON GUARD

There are two major courses of action to be taken against deflated standards.

One, bring pressure against the electrical committee, National Fire Protection Association, Mr. A. R. Small, chairman, 109 Leonard Street, New York City. This the International Office is doing, as best it may, but letters from local unions to the committee will aid.

Two, let local unions in all cities stand against introduction into city ordinances of "jokers," sneak provisions, or out-and-out new provisions to lower standards.

What I am trying to bring to the attention of the Brotherhood is the necessity of all locals in the country following along the same lines as we have had to do to create more work opportunity for our membership.

JACOB S. SOLOMON,
Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W.

From West Coast

Local Union No. B-569 has gone on record as being definitely opposed to the changes in the National Electrical Code, as proposed by the Edison Electric Institute.

PAUL R. ASEN,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. B-569, San Diego, Calif.

From Indiana

We are informing you that the members of this local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have gone on record as opposing the efforts of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association and the Edison Electric Institute to lower the standards of the electrical industry.

It has been the major purpose of our great organization to increase the standards in this field. We have, to a great extent, recognized the rulings of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as being superlative; however, if the proposed changes are submitted to and accepted by them, we shall no longer hold that body in esteem.

The changes suggested by the joint committee will not only reduce the already too few working hours of the inside wireman but will also decrease the high standards demanded by this organization and the general public in both the manufacture and installation of electrical materials.

Although we believe that the welfare of the consumer is in our charge and that it is imperative that we uphold our ideals, we do not wish to use our economic strength to gain these ends.

With best wishes, we remain,

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM PAYTON,
Business Manager,
Local No. 725, I. B. E. W.

Old Dominion Protests

Through and by a unanimous vote of our local, I have been requested to notify you that we are opposed to the proposed modification of the National Electrical Code and therefore to request your backing to this end.

Faternally yours,
J. P. MUDDIMAN,
Recording Secretary.

Vinton, Va.

Contractors Aroused

I am enclosing copy of a form letter issued by the Southeastern Underwriters' Association, of At-

(Continued on page 221)

Chiseling 10 Per Cent Use New Cloak

CHISELERS are always with us. Like termites in a building structure they work day and night and undermine foundations. Every industry must grapple with these disintegrating forces and the electrical wiring industry is no exception.

Just now chiselers in the electrical wiring field are having a field day with wiring materials. They are working under a new cloak which hides for the present their anti-social and anti-industry activities. Chiseling manufacturers are dumping on the market unworthy goods in violation of every standard which has been painfully and slowly built up by the electrical industry. Their new disguise is service. They are pretending that they are meeting a social need—a need for cheaper wiring that can be used in low-cost housing structures and under this specious appeal they are seeking to market their goods and break down the whole fabric of wiring standards. Unsuspecting householders are made to believe by gaudy advertisements that any type of material is good enough for their houses. The appeal is made on low initial cost. Nothing is ever said about deterioration. Nothing is ever said about dangers to life and property, or faulty wiring installations. Nothing is ever said about the need for safety and the need for a wiring system capable of standing up for generations against the ravages of time and weather. The result of this campaign, therefore, is disastrous not only to the householder but it is also disastrous to the whole electrical manufacturing industry and to the workers who give their lives to honest service in installation.

CAMPAIGN IS CLOAKED

This well-cloaked campaign has come at a time when the industry itself is undertaking to do the opposite to develop a highly specialized, highly serviceable, intensely coordinated wiring system, capable of withstanding all the hazards it will be subjected to and capable of giving a century of perfect service to a piece of property.

Unfortunately even hitherto reputable companies are in desperation for business and have joined the chiselers. We have before us a gaudy advertisement displaying new wiring devices with a new trade name. The intent of the advertisement is to create the impression of certainty of service but it fails to disguise its evident intent to allow installation by incompetent mechanics, nor does it disguise its campaign against the skilled workers of the industry. The burden of this advertisement is that service connections can be installed in one-half the time. It boasts that it requires no boxes, no connectors, no splicing, no soldering and no taping. It goes on to boast that most of the work is done back in the factory and that all the necessary parts are installed as a single unit. There are no connec-

Hide behind alleged demands of low-cost housing. Dumping cheap systems on market. However they do not move.

tors, no splicing of wires, no rubber or friction taping. It moves upon the gratuitous assumption that such a job would create a better appearance, although skilled workers do not have the opportunity to place their seal of merit upon it. They call their job modern in appearance. They make a special appeal to the small householder who lives in cottages and to the farmer who just now is engaged in getting electricity to his farm buildings.

Quite frankly, this gaudy advertisement makes an appeal to the avaricious contractor to use the material because he will save on skilled labor. It boasts there are just three simple things to do: (1) mount the device; (2) run the wire; (3) connect the terminals. It goes on to say that in a handicraft job the same installation would require at least eight operations, and it rejoices that five are thus eliminated. The new labor-destroying, factory-made materials are described as being made of porcelain and makes the assumption that porcelain is a safer device than steel materials. It attempts

to seal the bargain by telling workers that the result is more profit to the contractor.

This is only one of a number of types of the labor destroying systems that are being rushed to the market, all under the guise of benefiting the householder who is ignorant of what good wiring standards are. Another system in another gaudy advertisement is described as safe, economical and efficient, one that will build profits for the contractor. This too makes a special appeal to the small householder and to the farmer.

RETROGRESSION SEEN

The truth is these new types of wiring systems have been established upon the old knob and tube system which is rapidly being abandoned all over the country. It evolves from this older system and though it has a few new improvements, it can not at all rank with the accepted, standardized, coordinated system.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has made an informal survey with local unions in regard to such types of wiring and has discovered that they are not moving rapidly. They have not got much farther than the gaudy advertising columns of trade papers. It is expected that they will not be accepted widely because they can not justify their claims of complete wiring service to householders.



HAIRPIN, SLUG AND STAPLE

In the trade, the botcher, the amateur, the faker is known as a hairpin artist. This phrase carries a world of meaning. Emphatically, it indicates the relation of skill to good materials. Skillless workers use under-standard materials. Unfortunately, not all hairpin values are in the botcher's pocket; they are being fabricated in factories into cheap materials, and tossed on the market.

"Progressive Unionism and Progressive Capital Challenge the Depression"

By F. DIANA, Business Agent Local No. B-1041

INDUSTRIAL depression periods have greatly increased interest in economy measures. Often this operates to the detriment of unionism but Local No. B-1041, of I. B. E. W., South Plainfield, N. J., sought a correction of the effect of depression on the members and the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation with which the union has a closed shop contract pooled their collective ideas and decided to challenge the depression by undertaking manufacturing of new and other products. This interest stimulated the development of power factor correction capacitors. The uses to which power capacitors, in the industrial fields, may be put, have steadily increased.

Capacitors for power factor correction materially reduce the operating expense of plants utilizing electrical power. The capacitors serve as a storage place for the non-productive electrical energy used to excite induction motors as well as the magnetic components of current used in transformers, welders, X-ray machines, etc. By eliminating this unproductive current from the power line it is possible for power companies and industrial plants to increase the productive current carrying capacity of their lines. Further, by reducing the over-load caused by the above unproductive current better voltage regulation is obtained. The final result of this improvement is a better all-around efficiency, commonly termed power factor, which is the ratio of useful power to the total power.

Through applying their progressive leadership in the field of capacitors, the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation and the Condenser Corporation of America were largely responsible for the development of a new outdoor pole

type capacitor unit. With the increase in demand for efficient power transmission by the electric utilities, a new field had developed.

The increased sales of power factor correction units anticipated by the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation and the Condenser Corporation of America at South Plainfield, N. J., will result in increased employment and earning power to the Brothers of Local Union No. B-1041, I. B. E. W., Electrical Condenser Workers Union of South Plainfield. The products of these companies carry the I. B. E. W. label, which signifies manufacture under genuine union labor collective bargaining conditions.

Union No. B-1041 is not only benefited by the actual construction and production of the above mentioned units but linemen, repairmen and many other union Brothers will benefit directly through increased earning opportunity.

The intensive program which is being carried on by the above companies should result in the betterment of general working conditions and employment in the New Jersey-Plainfield area not to mention the many other people that will be beneficially influenced. The energy and effort thus shown by these companies is an indication of the progressiveness of their organizations.

We have every reason to believe that the present undertaking will be successful and that Local No. B-1041, I. B. E. W., will do more than weather the current depression through enlarging its membership and increasing employment through our products carrying the badge of distinction, the union label of the I. B. E. W.

Tube Benders Have Strong Organization

ELEVEN months ago, a small organization with a membership of approximately 150, affiliated with the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 3. This group was comprised of tube benders and pumpers. The officers of this additional branch were elected by the members of the group.

The business agent has served this group and Local Union No. 3 to their complete satisfaction. The neon tube benders in this city are organized so well that there remain but approximately 24 non-union men. However,

Entire Industry in N. Y. metropolis now unionized, including electrode manufacturers. Excellent conditions.

fits of better working conditions, due to union organization.

Our agreement with the sign manufacturers will expire within the next 90 days, and there is a good indication that the new agreement will specify six hours per day, \$2 per hour.

Our men have worked fairly steady and at the present time there are about 10 per cent who are unemployed. However, these men manage to get some work each month. Considering the present business recession, conditions are good.

The sixth floor of our union headquarters has been placed at the disposal of the sign division, which is comprised of the tube benders and electricians. Here we have one of the finest schools for tube benders. Also on this floor is an office wherein are kept records indicating total amount of working hours, picketing, etc.

We have agreements with approximately 50 shops in which are employed all members affiliated with the A. F. of L. Shop stewards are requested to send to the office weekly reports containing total amount of working hours. The employers are also requested to file with the office notarized reports showing total amount of working hours and total amount of wages earned. We trust our members implicitly, but experience has taught us that some employers and employees attempt to make individual agreements which would undermine our established conditions, and therefore be detrimental to all our members.

As soon as Congress settles a few pieces of legislation, such as the wage and hour bill and the housing bill, we can look forward to a greater volume of employment for the ensuing year.

The most important aim in any labor organization is to obtain better working conditions and higher wages. One way to insure these conditions is to make the picket line as strong as possible, that is, hold the picket line around the non-union manufacturer and the people employed by him, and do not take "No" for an



WORKERS TURNED STUDENTS IN THE NEON SCHOOL

(Continued on page 221)

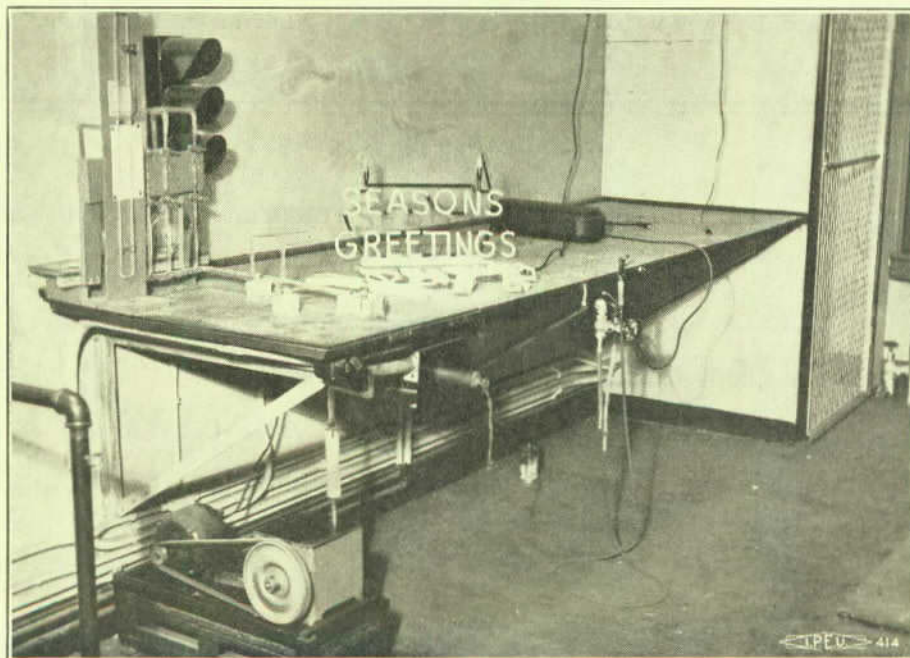
there is no doubt that these, too, will join our ranks.

At the present time the tube benders are receiving \$1.70 per hour, seven hours per day; the pumpers receive \$1.40 per hour, seven hours per day.

The business agent has organized all of the electrode manufacturers in the East. We would, therefore, appreciate that all tube benders would consider the use of union-made electrodes. Union-made electrodes are available through the following manufacturers:

Engineering Glass Laboratory,
32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
Neon Device Laboratory,
143 W. 22d St., New York.
Super-Neon Products,
127 W. 17th St., New York.
Tubelite Engineering Co.,
427 W. 42d St., New York.
United Neon Supply Corp.,
94 Plain St., Newark, N. J.
Votarc Tubes, Inc.,
21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

The members employed in this branch of the industry are also sharing the bene-



A STREAMLINE WORK BENCH

Tracy Tells Members of Great Newspaper

DAN W. TRACY, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has written a letter to Edward Keating, editor of Labor, Washington, D. C. This letter describes the powerful Labor weekly as the only labor weekly that "approaches the great employer weeklies like the Saturday Evening Post in influence and circulation." The letter follows:

"March 28, 1938.

"Mr. Edward Keating, Editor,

"Labor,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Keating:

"As you are aware the job of executive of one of the larger labor unions takes me into every section of the United States. I have been in most of the principal cities during the last two years and have had contact there with not only our local unions but with other labor groups. I want to tell you that I have never gone into labor offices without finding some place copies of Labor, the national weekly. I have never been long in conference without finding evidence of long and continued reading of Labor by our membership.

"I have frequently told our members that it is my strong conviction that with their official journal, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and with Labor, a national weekly, our members are equipped to meet every occasion which may arise for accurate information and unbiased news. Labor is the only newspaper in the United States that can challenge the all-pervasive propaganda of the daily press, and is the only weekly that approaches the great employer weeklies like The Saturday Evening Post in influence and circulation.

"A few years ago a bitter conflict arose between one of our local unions and a private electric utility. The men went out on strike and there was not a daily paper

Finds "Labor" a great bond between local unions. Suggests support.

in the city which supported the union. It so happened that due to the fact that this was a railroad city that a great many copies of Labor came to this town. As a result the people were kept informed about the true issues in the strike by Labor, though it was edited and published 2,000 miles away.

PERFORMS MANY SERVICES

"This service is only one of the many that I know Labor is performing for our unions and I want you to know that I am deeply interested in forwarding the circulation of your official publication. I should like to see Labor read every week by every member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I am aware that Labor does not necessarily need this additional circulation from the financial point of view. I know that you have made a great success of your publication and that it is capable of continuing this work without this additional circulation. What I am interested in is seeing the weekly honest reporting of important national events performed by Labor in every worker's home in the United States.

"I want you to know that I have interested myself in this problem and that I am today sending out to our local unions a statement explaining the generous offer of Labor to local unions who wish to subscribe in a body for your publication.

"Sincerely,

"D. W. TRACY,
"International President."

At the same time President Tracy addressed the following communication to all local unions:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"In a few days you will receive from its publication office in Washington a sample copy of Labor, the national weekly, owned and edited by the railroad editors of America. This copy is being sent to you by Editor Keating at my express request. I am anxious that every member of our union become acquainted with this publication, and I am hopeful that at least 80 per cent of our membership will subscribe.

GIVES LABOR'S SIDE

"The paper is the greatest labor newspaper in the United States and one of the greatest in the world. It wields a remarkable influence in national affairs and can be depended upon to give the labor side of every important public question.

"Some national unions have subscribed outright to this publication for its membership. In accord with our usual method of allowing local unions to settle such questions for themselves, I want to tell you about a plan by which local unions can now subscribe in a body for this publication. The regular subscription to Labor is \$1 a year. When local unions subscribe as a body each member may have the paper for 75c a year, that is, about 1½c per copy. There is little doubt that every one of our members thinks nothing of laying down two or three cents every night for a daily paper representing the employer point of view. Why should not every union member be willing to lay 1½c down per week for the greatest labor newspaper in America?

"I request that your local union note this offer at your regular union meeting and that you inform me what action, if any, your local union has taken upon this proposal at an early meeting."

I have frequently told our members that it is my strong conviction that with their official Journal, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and with Labor, a national weekly, our members are equipped to meet every occasion which may arise for accurate information and unbiased news. Labor is the only newspaper in the United States that can challenge the all-pervasive propaganda of the daily press, and is the only weekly that approaches the great employer weeklies like the Saturday Evening Post in influence and circulation.

Dan W. Tracy.

Philosophy of Consumers Co-operation Sound

By JAMES MYERS, Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ

AMIDST all the clashing economic interests of our day, which constantly threaten to engulf the world in civil and international war, it is refreshing indeed to discover that there is one common economic bond which is as broad as humanity itself. Whatever other economic interests tend to divide us into classes or nations—we are all consumers. And as consumers we all have certain economic interests in common.

It is, therefore, only common sense to build a business system on this economic common denominator of mankind. And this is the basic philosophy of the movement known as consumers' co-operation, which is today making a significant practical contribution toward economic integration and peace.

Consumers' co-operation was born 94 years ago in the little town of Rochdale, England, when 28 working men and women started the first co-operative store. It has grown from that humble beginning until today there are over one hundred million members of co-operatives in 40 countries of the world, including the United States.

Co-operative enterprises include both distribution and manufacture, to a varying extent, in different countries. They cover a wide range of commodities and services, such as groceries, farm machinery, feed, seed and fertilizer, clothing, furniture, foods, transportation, coal, lumber, gas, oil, automobile tires, housing, rural electrification, credit unions and banks, bakeries, milk distribution, medical service, and insurance.

ONE VOTE PER MEMBER

There are four basic principles of a "Rochdale" consumers co-operative. First—economic democracy with one vote for each member of the co-operative rather than a vote for each share of stock as in an ordinary corporation. The co-operative thus magnifies in its system of economic control the value of a person rather than the value of property. Second—limited interest is paid on capital invested. Third—the earnings or savings of the business are returned to the members in the form of patronage dividends on the basis of the total amount of their purchases. This tends to spread purchasing power and consequently to increase the demand for the products of industry. It looks toward a balance of production and distribution on the basis of abundance.

The fourth principle of a co-operative is open membership, thus extending its benefits to all, regardless of class, color, creed or condition.

Emphasis is placed on strict business practice with careful auditing and efficiency in management. In addition programs of education are carried on among the members stressing both cultural and economic training so that the membership may be versed in the economic prob-

Growing movement for democratic system of distribution of interest to unionists. Origin in labor.

lems of conducting a successful business enterprise. This tends to develop character and ability in human beings as well as to develop a business enterprise.

Perhaps the most significant and hopeful aspect of consumers' co-operation lies in its practical contribution toward economic and world peace. Co-operation offers an important answer, for instance, to what is perhaps the major economic problem of America and other countries today—a problem which is causing grave concern to industrialists and governments alike.

That problem is how, at the same time, to raise wages and lower prices in order to create a sufficient volume of purchasing power to balance production and consumption, keep our factories and farms running at capacity and abolish unemployment.

There is impressive evidence that consumers' co-operation in countries like Sweden, Finland and others, where it is more highly developed, is actually helping to solve this apparently impossible economic conundrum. Co-operation actually keeps wages high while at the same time it reduces the net cost of living.

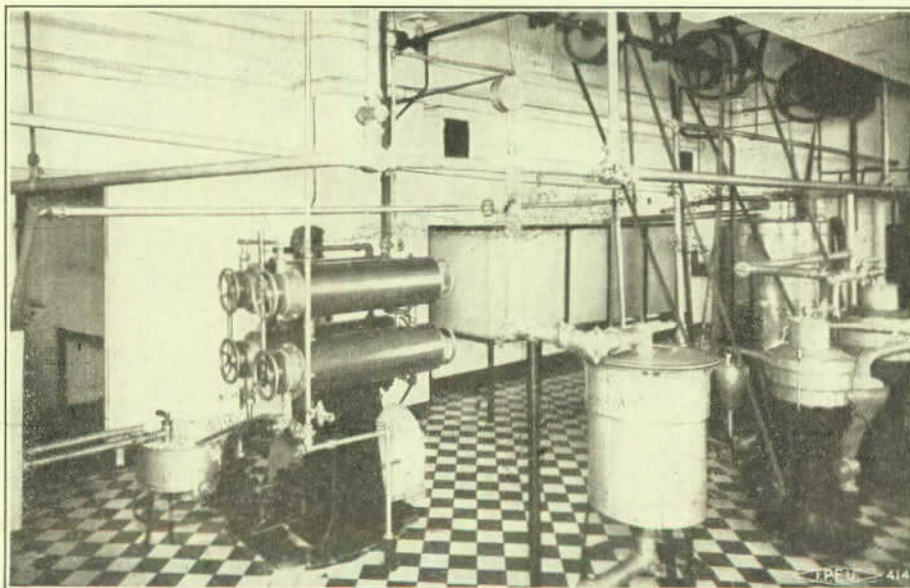
Co-operation also offers a valuable technique for solving another difficult problem of economic relations. It can be the medium of assuring higher prices to farmers for agricultural products, while at the same time keeping net prices down for city consumers. While the co-operative movement has not yet exten-

sively developed such direct relations between farmer producers and city consumers, still there are significant demonstrations of what can be done both in Europe and also in the United States. We may cite as illustrations the co-operatives at Waukegan, Ill., and Maynard, Mass. The latter is a city consumers' co-operative, which is composed chiefly of factory workers. Through the dairy department of this consumers' co-operative it was reported that city workers obtained, at regular market prices, milk, butter, eggs and other dairy products on which a patronage dividend of 10 per cent was returned to them at the close of 1936. During the same year the farmers were paid by the co-operative 29 per cent more than their products would have brought from private dealers. And the quality of these dairy products was so high that strange as it may seem, charges of unfair competition were made against the co-operative. When the co-operative was asked why it sold so much better quality goods at the same price, the reply was that the very purpose of a co-operative is service to the largest number of people with the highest quality goods, at the lowest possible net prices, while paying the highest possible wages to its employees.

ETHICALLY SOUND

Jesus said, "I came to minister, not to be ministered unto." He also said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." It is becoming clear that sound economics coincide with fundamental ethics. The only scientific practical economic system will be one which is founded and organized definitely and primarily for human service. Consumers' co-operation, founded on these

(Continued on page 220)



A CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IN FINLAND

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

— IFEU — 414



Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., April, 1938

No. 4

This Journal and Its Readers An important comment was made upon this JOURNAL in its relationship to its readers by Local Union No. 396, Boston, in the March issue:

"A little quiet investigation reveals the fact that there are a few of the Brethren who do not read the WORKER from cover to cover every month. Your present correspondent believes that this situation calls for a verbal poke in the nose to any Brother who thus neglects his opportunities for social, financial and mental improvement. The objection is sometimes made that some of the articles are too technical and involved for the average workman and that the sociological features are over his head and unnecessary. This we do not believe, firmly holding that if the average workman will only read the WORKER continuously and carefully and in addition do a little more thinking, he will cease to be average and will obtain the answers to most of the problems which beset us in our daily lives as members of the craft. We maintain that there is not an unnecessary or unhelpful word in any issue of our splendid periodical, and we think that a warmer appreciation of its virtues would pay big dividends to any man who reads it."

If the editor had inspired this comment, he could not have been more pleased. Here in a single summary is evidence that our membership itself is shaping this publication. We have called it an adventure in collaboration before, and it is rapidly becoming that. The fact is the JOURNAL is made each month out of the stuff that flows to the International Office from hundreds of correspondents and from the daily life and problems of the organization. It is woven, so to speak, from this woof. There is evidence, too, that our friendly critic is right when he speaks of opportunity for social, financial and mental improvement. This can be seen vividly if any reader will take down a JOURNAL of 10 years ago and compare it, in particular, in respect to the correspondence from the members themselves. Great progress has been made by our writing Brothers in their ability to analyze issues and to express their opinion.

One statement in regard to the technical and sociological features of the JOURNAL demands more elaboration. We do not have to apologize for technical

articles, because we know they are among the most appreciated by the membership. Every technical article run usually brings a grist of letters and this is indication enough that they are approved.

The sociological articles represent the contribution of the JOURNAL staff to the publication. At times, they may appear to be over the heads of the membership but the intent, of course, is never to write down to our readers but to write simply about profound and important forces that are changing their own lives. Most of these articles are excursions in the field of economics. They are not abstract but bear upon the immediate problems of the organization. They are motivated by the strong conviction that labor must understand the economic system in which it works and moves. If labor does not understand it, there is little chance for improvement, for improvement cannot come from ranting, rabble rousing, ruction and roaring. As a matter of fact, these so-called sociological articles have been popular with a certain section of our readers, as letters to this publication indicate.

Since the JOURNAL is being shaped by the membership itself and since this membership covers a continent, is made up of all sorts of people with different backgrounds and with varying notions of life, it must be as various as the people themselves. There should be something in it each month to attract every reader. There must be something in it to attract great sections of readers. If once in a blue moon one article can be prepared that makes a hit with all readers, then our cup is running over. The JOURNAL has been called a success, but it has moved only into an outer rim of success and it still has far to go. It can rise no higher than the collective mind of its readers.

Warning to Some Labor Leaders Whiting Williams, who claims he knows the worker's mind, writes an article in Scribner's Magazine entitled "What the Workers Really Want." We are not quoting Mr. Williams in order to endorse what he says, but to indicate a point of view which deserves consideration.

"Too many managers—and too many legislators and citizens—take the labor leader more seriously than he deserves and pay too little attention to the ordinary individual employee. Even conservative labor leaders sometimes fill speeches with bristling phrases about 'class enemies' and 'class war' and so on. These tirades convince the employer and the public that nothing less than revolution is just around the corner.

"The workers, however, see such talk as the window dressing it is meant to be. The great majority aren't interested in the economic philosophies of the leaders. They are simply willing to pay their union dues to get something done about their individual grievances—usually after other methods fail. They don't care whether improvement is brought about by a belligerent labor leader or by an intelligent, far-seeing employer."

We have little doubt that Mr. Williams underestimates the extent of workers' allegiance to labor or-

ganizations. This is not surprising, for he usually enters those industries where labor is not organized. We think, however, that he directs a well-deserved barb at that type of labor leader who is always pounding the tub and trying to arouse the rabble. We are sure that Mr. Williams does not at all understand the extent to which innovations are brought into any given industry by labor. The trouble with most employers is they do not at all think in terms of the working force and its welfare, nor in terms of national good, but usually in terms of balance sheets.

Hitler's Windy Pretensions Adolph Hitler proposes to organize a central European empire on the basis of race. The German Reich is to be a nation of Nordics. This in itself, of course, is a foolish assumption, inasmuch as the Scandinavian peoples, the Dutch, the English and the Americans are also Nordics, and scientists know that there is no such thing as a pure racial strain. Hitler is aiming to erect his empire upon a fiction.

Another windy pretension of this mad man of Europe rests upon the assumption that he has a far more noble conception of government because the individual is sacrificed for the state. This is Hitler's description of his exploitation of citizenship. No sacrifice is sacrifice unless it is made voluntarily, and neither the German people nor the subjugated peoples of Germany are permitted any decision before placing themselves under the iron heel.

Wilson's "Damn Fool" Slogan Woodrow Wilson's slogan "make the world safe for democracy" suffered eclipse shortly after the war and was the subject of many derisive attacks. Judged, however, in the light of present happenings in Europe, Mr. Wilson's slogan has suddenly come to life. It looks as if the world is going to have to choose between the democratic and the totalitarian form. It looks as if all citizens, Americans included, will have to make up their minds as to whether liberty, freedom, a chance for individual self-development, are mere phrases upon a page, mere flowery utterances of Fourth of July orators, or whether they mean actual living realities.

Mad Men Walk Again Once every century mad men walk the highways of the world, scattering destruction. How or why they arise is never adequately explained. They come like other disasters and they go leaving death, destruction and heartbreak in their wake.

The dictators are walking again. Hitler and Mussolini are playing hard and fast with the conscience of the world. Apparently they have broken all the rules of the game. Take Hitler. No one can say that the wars that he is fomenting are caused by the international munitions trust. No one can claim that

it is economic determinism that caused Hitler to enter Austria. Austria is an economic liability. Some strain of madness in Hitler and in a war-sick people has brought Europe to the verge of barbarism.

In the last analysis, what happens in Europe is to be determined, we suppose, by moral forces, but the difficulty is that moral forces are being stamped under foot by the dictators and cannot move freely. If the democratic peoples believe in democracy as firmly as the dictators believe in themselves, the ultimate outcome cannot be in doubt.

TVA Investigation The TVA investigation will drag along for several months. Friends of TVA will have an opportunity to lay bare the remarkable achievements of this government agency. The enemies will use the investigation as a fulcrum for mud-slinging. This motivation has already been revealed during the debate in the Congress. Two examples:

Senator Bridges distinguished himself by telling a funny story about a purchase of a jackass by the Authority for the sum of \$2,500. This noble piece of humor was snatched up by the hostile press and pumped into every community in the United States. It appears to be one of those innocent little anecdotes that is made expressly for the dirty propagandists. It implied that the government money had been extravagantly used in the TVA projects. As a matter of fact, the TVA never purchased any animal for \$2,500. The TVA bought a mechanical jack for \$2,500, and some enterprising reporter confused a jack with a jackass, and this probably is a commentary on the type of reporting that we get in a good many of the newspapers.

The second example resides in the stirring headlines that the TVA had illegally spent \$5,000,000. What had happened is this: The legal department of the TVA had differed upon the legal right to expenditures with the General Accounting Office. There is not a department in the government that has not differed with the General Accounting Office, including the Treasury of the United States. In this sense, all departments have illegally spent money. But here again was a perfect set-up for the dirty propagandist, and he rose to his opportunity and cried the TVA had illegally spent money. As a matter of fact, it did no such thing.

The American people may expect more of this kind of obscene statesmanship from the opponents of the TVA, but this will not ruin the TVA, nor will it, we believe, lessen the regard for it of the citizens of the seven states in the Tennessee Valley. In the final analysis the citizens of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky and West Virginia will determine whether they want the TVA to go on. We predict that nothing will be uncovered to the discredit of the TVA, but a lot of roaring and mud-slinging will assail the ears of American citizens.



Woman's Work

—EPC— 414



WHAT'S IMPORTANT IN EDUCATION?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

PRETTY soon the high schools and colleges will be turning out their 1938 crop of June graduates. Remember what the thoughts of the admiring parents and friends used to be when a child graduated? "Ah! It's wonderful that he could have this education. It will aid him all his life. Opportunities will open to him; he will make more money, more friends, get more enjoyment because he's educated."

Now we sigh and say, "Poor boy! What are we going to do with him now? He's through school but his education is just beginning. He's going to find out that the world isn't at all what it's been pictured to him. He'll be lucky to get a shovel job in the WPA. The next few years are going to be tough—full of frustration, disappointment and broken dreams. Were those years in school any good to him?"

We all know that there are many things wrong with the world as it really exists, one of its worst faults being the failure to provide so many of those who want and need it, with the opportunity to work. Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, estimates that some four million young people are out of school and unable to find employment. Many others are in poorly paid, dead-end jobs which do not offer permanence nor advancement.

But is there anything wrong with our educational system? Has the college or high school graduate been given a sound basis to meet the problems and difficulties of his own life? Or has he been stuffed with a lot of names, dates, "facts" (some of which are of disputable correctness), which he will promptly forget because they are of no practical use or connection with his own life? Experts in the profession of education are casting a critical eye on the architectural lines of the school system, and some of them are saying right out in public and in print, that it's high time we had some remodeling and modernization.

One of their chief criticisms is that education doesn't properly prepare the boy or girl to deal with actual life. A committee of elementary school principals of New York City, members of the New York Principals Association, are engaged in considering how the curriculum may best be revised. In their report the other day they recommended that studies of arithmetic, for instance, be restated in terms of the child's own life. Possibly they are still putting it this way: "It takes Farmer Brown three hours to plow one acre. How many acres will he plow

in 12 hours?" What does a city child know about farmers plowing? But state it in the terms of hours worked in a week, at so much per hour, and the child knows what's in the pay envelope at the end of the week is of definite importance.

Speaking of social sciences, this committee declared, as reported in the New York Times, that "too wide a gap exists between the material used in school and the related material needed in the outside world." They even go so far as to say that "a great deal of the material we are teaching is insufficient or incorrect in terms of reality. Witness the idealistic treatment we give the Eskimo, the Indian and other peoples. We teach dairying as a typical industry of our state without reference to the distribution of our milk dollar among all its recipients. Is not this distribution a practical application of interdependence? Should the child know which box of breakfast food gives the best value in terms of cost and nutrition?" And they recommend that housing, transportation and employment come into the studies even in the lower grades, while the "stratified, inflexible subject matter," be pruned out to avoid wasting the child's time.

I'm sure sometimes the children of our readers have come home and said, "The teacher told us something today that is different from what you told us." Then the mother may go to the teacher and say, "Is what you are teaching my child right or wrong?" The teacher can only say that it is that way in the book and therefore must be taught that way. The teacher directs the pupils, the principal directs the teachers, the school board is over the principal, and—theoretically at least—the voters of the city, who include the parents, are able to give orders to the school board. However, from the parents to the school board is a long way around, and the parents, not being on the scene of action, get only a piecemeal view of the process of education. If children and parents together could formulate a concerted demand, backed up by political action, it would not only be effective, but might even be soundly formulated.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, told the recent convention of the American Association of School Administrators that he believed changes in the curriculum could be made a subject of study in high schools and that the young people could make their own recommendations. "Let them reach decisions on what can be done to change and vitalize the school curriculum to

which they have been subjected. Let them appraise the facilities of the community for youth in recreational, vocational and other fields. At the close of the course they might get out a report with recommendations. It would be the social, economic and political approach to their own problems: Unemployment, social security and many others."

Now if the object of education is to teach young people not only to think, but to do, why not also get into the practical side in the vocational classes? Do you find that in the cooking classes, if your city school has them, that your daughter is taught to cook regardless of the cost of the ingredients used? Or is some effort made to tie it up with marketing and the family budget? Do they learn how to provide a nourishing meal, with seasonable meats and vegetables, at low cost? Does the sewing class teach not only the making of clothes, but which materials are the best buys; and do they learn how to press, clean and mend as well as to sew?

Vocational training, unless it leads to a trade, should be something the child can use in everyday life. For instance, there might be a course in personal appearance, which many people now have to learn as best they may. It would have the double object of giving the young people confidence in their correct grooming and good appearance, and saving them money by teaching them to perform services for themselves. The youngster seeking employment might not have the money for a shoeshine, manicure, finger wave and other beauty services, and such adjuncts of appearance that help so much to make a favorable impression. Training in school would not only show how to do it but form the habit of personal neatness.

And I think boys and girls alike should learn something of the arts of homekeeping. Most of them want to, if it is made interesting. Many a man would be glad if he knew how to cook a simple meal, sew on a button or darn a sock. And for the girls who are going to marry the course should not only be extensive but should be required in high schools, at least that is the contention of State Commissioner E. W. Butterfield, of Connecticut. He says 50 per cent of high school girls will marry soon after graduating. Others are preparing to go on into college and into professional employment. (Of course, some of them will marry, too!) But those who are not preparing for college or for a profession should get a good grounding in the profession of home making, he be-

(Continued on page 210)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

To the members and their families as well as friends of the ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association:

It is important that our members, their families and friends give some thought to our civic obligation.

Be in mind at all times that future benefits for labor can only be obtained by taking an active part in the civic field. We are particularly anxious that our organization continue to function in the future as well as it has in the past. The only way this can be done will be to have all take an active part in the coming campaign.

Before we get into the thick of civic duties we are planning a social event.

Spring is in the air. This season of the year has a tendency to invigorate one with plenty of energy, so we contemplate holding a barn dance and card party the latter part of the month, Saturday evening, April 30, 1938, same to be held at the Malta Hall, North Ave. and Reddour St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. (one block north of Federal St.).

Do not let moving day interfere with your intention of attending this affair. We expect co-operation from everyone. Excuses not accepted. Pass this announcement around amongst your friends and neighbors.

Of course modern dancing will be in order to appease the friends and members who desire this form of dancing.

We are anxious to make this particular dance one to be remembered. So, members dear, we are depending on your good fellowship to help put this dance and card party over with a bang. Do not fail us.

We have a very willing committee, who intend doing their best to make this affair even more of a success than our previous dance, which certainly was grand.

The members who were unable to attend that dance vowed they would never, if at all possible, miss another for they had heard of the lovely time everyone had at said dance. Now make it unanimous by attending this coming dance and card party so you will have no regrets after.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA., AND 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

We haven't had a letter in the JOURNAL in quite a while, so I'm sure it is about time we told some of the things we have been doing, and incidentally keep the sisters up in Minneapolis, Pittsburgh and other places from grabbing all the spotlight. They had good letters last month, we enjoyed them very much. Their report of the good work going on is an inspiration for the rest of us. It is great to hear there is so much interest in the auxiliaries over the country, I wish we could hear from each of them. Does anyone know how many auxiliaries there are in the United States and Canada? It would be interesting to know—will someone write in and tell us?

We have been busy taking in members. We've had an initiation almost every meeting this year, tripling our membership since we organized. We have been doing charity work among the less fortunate union men and their families, giving food and clothes. Sisters E. M. Ford, A. L. Curry and J. S. Power are to be especially commended for their work in gathering and delivering donations to the needy.

The auxiliary members and their husbands were entertained with a pot-luck supper and party at Wheeler Dam on March 9 by the president. St. Patrick's Day colors were carried out in the table decorations. After supper games were enjoyed until a late hour. I believe everyone had a good time, and I think we should have more such meetings that include the Brothers. The auxiliary is giving a benefit bridge party on the first of April. Mrs. Harry L. Crowl is our general chairman for the party and we are expecting a good crowd, also a good time.

I believe our efforts and those of other organizations are proving successful in organizing the retail clerks and non-union retail merchants, as there have been quite a few joined lately and prospects for many

more. I hear Sister Cora Valentine is very busy down in Jacksonville, Fla.—I want to say, more power to her in her efforts on behalf of organized labor. Something was said several times about an International meeting this spring. I believe it would be a good thing to bind all the auxiliaries together. We have had good success as we are—we could probably have more united. As a closing remark, I have reason to believe there are more auxiliaries in the South than ours and Jacksonville, Fla. Won't the rest of you write and tell us about your work and play?

MATTIE SUE GIBSON,

Box 326, Towncreek, Ala. President.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Baked Noodle Ring With Sea Food

By SALLY LUNN

Here's an inexpensive but very attractive dinner—baked egg-noodle ring, filled with buttered peas and your favorite variety of creamed sea food, whether it be tuna, salmon, crab or shrimp. Around the edge of the platter use lemon flavored pineapple rings as a garnish.

MACARONI OR EGG NOODLE RING WITH CREAMED SEA FOOD

- 8 oz. macaroni or 6 oz. egg noodles
- 1½ cups hot milk
- 1 cup cracker crumbs
- 1 tsp. minced onion (optional)
- 1 tbsp. chopped green pepper
- 4 tbsp. butter
- 1 pimiento chopped
- 1 cup grated American cheese
- ¾ tsp. salt
- 3 eggs
- Dash of pepper and cayenne

Cook macaroni or egg noodles without breaking in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Scald milk and pour

over cracker crumbs in a mixing bowl. Chop onion, green pepper and pimiento. Grate cheese. Fry onion and green pepper in butter for three minutes. Stir into milk and cracker mixture. Add cheese and seasonings. Beat eggs and stir in. Lay macaroni in a greased ring mold, keeping the pieces fairly straight. Pour in the cracker and milk mixture, mixing it through carefully by using a knife and separating the macaroni here and there to let the sauce run through. Set in a pan of hot water and bake about 50 minutes at 350 degrees, or a moderate oven. Serve salmon or other creamed sea food or vegetables in center of the mold. Garnish platter with pineapple rings and individual servings of green beans or asparagus tied with pimiento strips.

LEMON PINEAPPLE RINGS

Sprinkle pineapple rings with lemon juice and allow to stand 20 minutes. Then saute them in butter and grated lemon rind. These tart pineapple rings are especially good to serve with all types of sea food.



Correspondence

JPEU 414



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Somethin' Special

The relief committee of our local will give an entertainment and dance on April 23 for members and friends. Someone is going to win a new automobile. The winner will be announced in the May issue. Jimmy Morrell is in the front seat at the steering wheel and, as usual, James puts things over in a big way.

This committee has been functioning several years and if the membership would only give a helping hand it would take the burden away from the minority.

We dance in our own hall and wine and dine in the rumpus room under the ballroom—the most beautiful rendezvous in St. Louis at the present time. Fine wines, fine liquors, excellent cuisine and pleasant associates.

Matters of Nothing in Particular, Yet Interesting

Tabby O'Shea ("Stormy") must have sat in some oil of mustard before he came to the last roundup. In his own inimitable way he lectured the members about the new code, the best piece of oratory he ever expounded. By the way, Tabby (who is more than sincere in purpose) represents the city of St. Louis in the capacity of electrical inspector.

Big Bill Williams is no slouch at the gab either. With a chaw in the jaw, Bill can hold it longer than anyone the writer knows of without sayin', "Just a minute; wait'll I shpit."

An' then came along li'l Trip Smith with a gush of gaga and humor, holding his audience spellbound. Trip can trip you with his wood-eat sketch. (What's that you say? I can't hear you 'count of the noise of that d—m motor. Oh, I'm sorry! You say it's a swell motor? Yeh, yeh!) Darn fools, we.

George Haarhaus sits up nights now counting tickets—not for the Irish Sweepstakes but for the relief-steaks. Trying to get the kale so those in need will be benefited. George's cry is "Get your dollars in, boys!" And he does mean you!

Our Little Napoleon (Ernie Suhm, you know the pen is mightier than the pliers) pens our minutes of meetings and takes care of those on the sick list. Ernie is always on the job and does it well.

It is about time for all our members to patronize the functions of our union. They will have a good time and will help to contribute to the relief of their unfortunate Brother electrical workers. Don't forget, April 23, 1938, at 4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., where good fellows get together.

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,

A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

I feel happy to say quite a few of the boys have gone back to work for the different contractors and I hope soon to hear all the boys will be back working for the rest of the year, for it seems today to take so long for anyone to catch up after they have been out of work a couple of weeks.

READ

Advance in radio field, by L. U. No. B-48.

The great storm and electricity, by L. U. No. B-18.

Telephone local raises wages, by L. U. No. B-1067.

Cincinnati keyed up for union fair, by L. U. No. B-1061.

New state association, by L. U. No. 16.

Kress store trouble, by L. U. No. 508.

Union ups and downs to success, by L. U. No. B-309.

Big job completed, by L. U. No. B-58.

Comment on Journal letters, by L. U. No. B-1098.

New School in Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.

Progress in Texas, by L. U. No. 278.

Business in Wichita, by L. U. No. 271.

Allis Chalmers case, by L. U. No. B-663.

Boston Elevated's record, by L. U. No. 103.

Spring brings perennial greetings from Brothers to Brothers—and lots of news.

The boys had quite a time figuring out their unemployment money. It seems some of the boys were lucky in getting their money as soon as it was due and others are waiting yet and there are no signs of any money coming. It surely was hard on some of the married members with families after paying steady for a year and not getting anything in return, for even \$15 a week for a couple of months would help out a member quite a little to feel he is at least getting some money into the home. I don't know if the other locals have the same trouble as we have. There is quite a number of our contractors who do not hire the quota and do not have to pay any unemployment tax and then when any member works for them he is out of luck for any unemployment compensation and it seems such a mix-up working for one contractor who takes out the tax and one who does not.

I would like to see a law passed making it compulsory for all contractors having I. B. E. W. men to be made pay the tax, no matter how few men they employ.

Our business manager, Brother Caffery, and the committee from the Central Labor Union, have been doing everything in their power to get the unemployment money for the different members, but all they get is promises and they say they are doing all they can and the men will all get the money soon. The same old story, passing the buck, but I hope it will be a lesson to them for they have

nine months in front of them to figure out a way to take care of the people during the winter months when they seem to want the help most.

E. MULLARKEY.

LOCAL NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

This month in this city has been a continual succession of surprises. The weather furnished most of them, as we had temperatures ranging from below freezing to nearly 90 in the shade. Unusual for this time is the fact that there is no ice in the river.

Speaking of the river, a bunch of the boys managed to get in practically all winter giving the lake boats the double O and are at this time about wound up. Things have been rather quiet here for the past month and there doesn't seem to be anything of any size coming up, which doesn't make the boys who are keeping the home fires burning feel any too good. However, we have some members who don't waste all their idle time.

Last October some 50 members of this local thought it would be a good idea to utilize part of their evenings in study. With the assistance of Ora Apple, a former member of No. 8, who is an instructor in electricity at the Vocational High School, and Carl Cotter, director of vocational arts for the board of education, a plan was worked out whereby this group of men could receive tuition in any subject that the facilities of the school would permit. Accordingly, classes in electrical drafting and blue print reading were organized. These men devoted two evenings per week of three hours each to improving their minds for a period of 12 weeks. During this time some of the boys went out of town to work so the class dropped to 27 members. These men saw it through to the finish with a great deal of credit both to themselves and their instructors. At the conclusion of this class another was formed for another 12 weeks period, during which time electrical theory was the subject under discussion. All in all, everybody who attended these classes was well repaid for the time spent and it is hoped that a much larger class can be had for study on all kinds of motor work, A. C. and D. C. control apparatus, trouble shooting. The board of education has shown a willingness to provide instruction on any subject that the members decide upon. Among our members who attended these classes and wound up better off technically for having done so were the following: Russell Brinkerhutt, M. R. Carney, H. C. Dohring, Frank Fischer, Herb Graves, Ben Henrickson, Art Lang, Emil Miller, Herb Noethan, Phillip Riley, A. J. Snyder, Ben Wenzel, John Cody, F. J. Cullum, Robert Engler, Norman Fowler, Sylvester Henold, J. A. Hoff, Ernest Liske, George Morris, Scott Owen, Roger Rogers, L. O. Thomas and John Zing.

A news report in the daily paper of March 23 states that there is a possibility of a huge chemical arsenal for the War Department being built in Toledo's jurisdiction that will cost approximately \$21,000,000. For the sake of our members who delight in working

on jobs of that size, let's hope that there is more truth than poetry in the report. If it ever does happen that this local grabbed off a job of that size, you can bet your bottom dollar that we would not hesitate to return the numerous favors which other locals have conferred upon our members by putting them to work when we had none ourselves.

Hoping that this little epistle will make up for a lack of one in last month's issue, will sign off "toot sweet!"

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Time again for a letter from this local. Things are moving along about as usual for this time of the year. A couple of the larger jobs closing up, but plenty of new prospects in sight; looks like a good year ahead.

We are endeavoring to make it possible for our contractors to get some of the industrial work, and while it may take some time to bring this to a solution satisfactory to all concerned, I feel sure it will work to the advantage of all.

The various locals in the state met in Terre Haute, Ind., on February 27 and formed a state conference to further the interests of the Brotherhood and to advance a legislative program looking toward better laws concerning conditions of work and to better the standards of electrical construction in the state of Indiana. Locals from Fort Wayne, LaFayette, Kokomo, Muncie, Richmond, Bloomington, Terre Haute and Evansville were represented. Another meeting will be held about April 15.

I see where Mr. Wilkie, of the Commonwealth and Southern, is still trying to peddle his southern companies to the T. V. A., after trying in every manner possible to beat the government through the courts and holding up construction and denying the people the use of electric current by these methods. Now that he is beat he wants the government to buy up his outfits, watered stock and all, and on top of that take over the personnel of those companies so that they may sabotage every effort the T. V. A. might make toward really setting up a yardstick for the sale of electrical energy. I think the T. V. A. can find plenty of men to place in key positions if they take over these units of C. and S., without using the fossilized labor-hating heads of the present companies of C. and S.

Now, to go back a long ways, to Montgomery. I see Nick Ethington is business manager there. He is one of the old-timers. Another old-timer in Montgomery was "Dad" Woodard, and a real worker for the cause was he.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Yes, Local No. B-17 is still in Detroit and out on Trumbull, as some of you old friends and Brothers know. Yes, Frost is still business agent, but I suppose we will elect another next election; we do this every election, you know, and you can never find a Brother who is going to vote for Frost, but he is only elected by a small fraction less than 100 per cent. No friends has Bill?

Now I do not know whether you old foam blowers like to hear from L. U.

B-17 or not, and I know that I am not a scribe, but I think I can write a few more lines than were in the last little verse we had in the JOURNAL, and if I remember rightly it was just to tell someone off—hello, Pat. Maybe some of the new local unions will not mind to hear from us. We surely like to hear from them, especially the new scribes of Local No. 450, Chattanooga; Local No. 505, Mobile, new B locals and all. Oh, yes; we have a B now.

Yes, recession is on up here, things are not so hot here now. The P. L. C. is a little short on dough. Edison is down to 32 hours, no new work. Short on dough, or? In other words, we know about as much about the Edison's business as we ever did.

Now some of you locals are asking about how to get the Brothers out to meetings. Local No. B-17 is going to have to put in balconies—damned if we don't have to let a couple of the Brothers sit on the arms of the president's throne—well, it happened once last month anyway—she was surely packed. Oh, yes; that reminds me, I wish some Brother under the good of the union would make a motion to give a few narrow backs some work on our suction fan, for it is hell on us Brothers who don't smoke or drink when it is so crowded. Now, I could tell you how you could pack your halls like we do, but I may be out of order. I think we will have a lot more packed houses, for I can see that L. U. No. B-17 has just begun to wake up, the stone has begun to roll and it will take more than moss to stop it the way the majority of the Brothers feel.

I will "dead end" now and if any of you Brothers are up this way on a vacation, or

else, just drop in. It is the same old gang—Ed., Speck, Pat, Mike, Cook, John, Jim, Bill, Al., etc.

A SPUR GRUNT ("SLIM").

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Now that the big storm is over, we will try to get back to our normal selves as quickly as possible. It was our worst storm in many years, the damage it caused amounting to several millions of dollars. Our municipal plant was fortunate in one way. The estimated loss to its lines was only \$90,000. The Boulder Dam transmission line was washed out. The waters coming down San Antonio wash (which is normally dry) turned it into a raging torrent. It overflowed its banks and made itself a new channel, and one of the towers carrying the two circuits that bring the 275,000 volts of electricity to the city was directly in the path of this new channel.

This was the first failure of the Boulder Dam transmission line since it was placed in service in October, 1936. I will quote the load dispatcher's report on this, as it is interesting to know just how they function. Following is the dispatcher's report:

"Patrolmen's reports the afternoon of March 2 indicated that Tower 227 D-I, at the edge of the San Antonio Canyon wash, might become endangered if the stream pouring from the canyon changed its course.

"Preparing for this eventuality, load dispatchers began dropping off part of the Boulder System load, shifting it to the Seal Beach and Alameda steam plants and the Aqueduct hydro plants.

"At 6:50 p. m. the first Boulder circuit went out, the automatic relays operating in one-seventeenth of a second with hardly a flicker noticeable in the city lights. The carrier current and high speed relays which were incorporated in the design of the Boulder line accounted for the remarkable precision of operation under extreme conditions.

"Exactly six minutes later the second or south circuit was lost and the Boulder supply to the city was completely severed. Although this circuit relayed slower (in one-sixth of a second) because of the balanced feature being dependent upon both circuits being in operation at the time the relaying occurs, there was no appreciable voltage drop or other system disturbance.

"In spite of the storm intensity, no fears were felt for the remaining power supply sources, but at 7:11 p. m. both 110,000-volt circuits of the Aqueduct hydro plant transmission system failed. This line had been in service since 1917 without a tower loss but the rampaging Big Tujunga burst its long-established banks in the San Fernando Valley and washed out two of the towers.

"The extremity of the ensuing short circuit disconnected all but one steam generating source, which began the task of picking up load, with the important downtown central district given first consideration."

He reports further that the most congested districts were connected as rapidly as reconnected generating capacities permitted, and to make a long story short, the following day, March 3, at 4:05 p. m., the Aqueduct hydro lines were repaired in time to handle the evening peak, and normal service was effective again so far as the average consumer was concerned.



Wiremen who did powerline construction work on the Hollywood Turf Club Racetrack, Inglewood, Calif.; all members of L. U. No. B-18. Reading from left to right: Lineman Tom Birchfield, Groundman George Hurley, Lineman J. F. Pillows, Groundman R. H. Hogan, Lineman J. A. Panches, Inside Wireman William Pargis; in front, B. S. McNutt. (Picture sent in by Tom Birchfield.)

And at 10:16 the same evening the North Boulder circuit had been pulled into place across the roaring San Antonio wash, and right here let me say that all credit is due the members of L. U. No. B-18, who so heroically risked their lives so that others might enjoy the benefits. Our members did this emergency work at the regular rate of pay, which is \$9 per day, and I am frank to say that I would not risk my life as they did for many times what they received.

When one considers that this storm took a total of 152 lives in this one immediate vicinity, you can readily see how severe it must have been.

And now it becomes my painful duty to report the passing of one of the old-time members of the I. B. E. W., Brother Frank Esting, at the General Hospital March 9, 1938. Services were held at Forest Lawn in the Little Church of the Flowers and were attended by many old-time friends. The late Brother was an old-time lineman, having carried a card since 1895. He was formerly a member of Local Union No. 38, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was well known from coast to coast, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1910, 28 years ago, he put in quite some time as business agent at Vancouver, B. C. In 1923 he was the business manager of Exeter, Lindsay and Porterville, a group of small towns in central California. His age at the time of death was 73 years. His home town, that is, where he got his education, was a small town known as Trinway, Ohio. This information was furnished me by one of the departed Brother's best friends. Brother Esting was truly an inspiration to all who really knew him. He was always jovial and full of fun, and as a mechanic he had few peers. His last place of employment was for the city on the Mono Basin project. At the time of his demise he was on the pension rolls of the I. B. E. W. and his card was in the International Office.

And now for a few lines regarding the conditions in this part of the country, that is, as pertaining to our jurisdiction. Work has slumped off terribly in the past few weeks. Our business manager in his report to the organization at the regular meeting held March 24 said that we had at the present time more of our members unemployed than at any time since the completion of the frequency change, when so many of our members got their final pay checks. He also said that there was very little work in sight. It will be several months before the city starts their second transmission line to Boulder Dam, so until some of the larger companies start their construction program we are in the same predicament as some of our sister organizations—on the waiting list.

Wasn't that March JOURNAL a pip, dressed up in her green cover, and chock full of real news? The article on page 118 was timely and to the point, and proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that we in this country do not want any part of those dictators. Every honest-to-goodness union man and woman should take an oath to never purchase anything that is made in any country that is ruled by a dictator. (Personally this has been my oath for many years.) The union label is one's best protection.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

The linemen's Local Union No. 21 has been in Philadelphia for a long time with its many ups and downs, but we all feel that we are on the way up to stay. We have been greatly handicapped by a small membership and lack of co-operation from a certain source which has been bucking this local union for years and giving us a very

raw deal. The boys have decided it is time to fight back, so there should be some smoke in this section in the near future.

Our officials are very capable, with the membership 100 per cent behind them in their efforts to improve these conditions.

It was decided to pay a visit to our neighboring Local No. 210 in Atlantic City, which has been co-operating with us for some time. Four of us drove down Friday, February 18, to attend their meeting. We found a very fine bunch of boys who are up and going places. They gave us a very cordial reception and after Brother Freeman, our business manager, had stated the purpose of our visit they voted to give us their moral support and entire co-operation, which we certainly appreciate very much. After the meeting we received some very good advice from some of the boys who had previous experience with the same conditions that we are up against.

One of the most remarkable features is the close co-operation between 210 and 211, the inside local in Atlantic City, which will increase their good fellowship and create more respect and power for the A. F. of L. in their locality.

As they were having one of their regular social affairs after the meeting, we were invited to stay for beer and sandwiches. Brother Sontgent, our president, renewed acquaintance with some former pals who had an old-fashioned chin fest about past jobs with their many pleasant memories, while the beer kept coming. As all good things must end, we finally got started for home at a very late hour, leaving behind a jolly bunch of boys to whom Local Union No. 21 wishes the best of luck and prosperity.

B. GERNER.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

On March 1 a testimonial dinner, sponsored by the Electrical Contractors' Association, electrical jobbers, Institute of Electrical Contractors, Electrical Manufacturers' Representatives' Association, Local No. B-28 of the I. B. E. W. and the Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. of Baltimore, was tendered at the Lord Baltimore Hotel for Brother Joseph N. Shew, retiring chief electrical inspector of Baltimore City.

Brother Shew had reached the ripe age of 70 and had to abide by the rules which automatically retire a city employee. He had served in the capacity of inspector for 32 years, quite a time for any man in one job.

The esteem in which our Brother was held in all parts of the electrical fraternity in our city can readily be surmised from the imposing list of sponsors. Local No. B-28 was very well represented by 25 members, headed by Ed Bieretz (now of the I. O.) and dignified by a number of our own pensioners. The affair was one long to be remembered for its dignity and touching significance. There were speeches, organ music and decorations. The mayor of Baltimore, Howard W. Jackson, honored the affair with his presence and expressed the gratitude of the city for our Brother's faithful tenure in office and for his loyalty. May success be ever his, and the entire membership, we are sure, joins us in this sentiment.

We were successful in securing the co-operation of the school board and having assigned a place at the old City College building for the training of helpers and apprentices. There may be a possibility of one of our members performing the duty of instructor. Previously this educational program was entirely in the hands of non-union employees, who turned out all kinds of partly or supposedly finished mechanics, who were given employment by these same employers at small pay and big promises and then, after

a short time, turned away and new recruits secured from the schools. A move in the right direction when this educational program was conceived by Local No. B-28.

Brother Duhan gave an excellent talk on the subject of vocational training and enlightened us all on the methods used by the employers to assure themselves of a plentiful supply of mechanics at the expense of the city and federal government, to the detriment of union men.

An organizing campaign was conducted in town to try to organize the city fire department. Well, in a short time literature was distributed at all fire stations but the fire board issued orders and forbid anyone joining, and confiscated all literature.

In thumbing our way through the JOURNAL we find: Fred Allen, the radio comedian, interviewing one of the Brothers of B-830 who holds somewhat of an unusual job, that of sniffing or smelling out gas leaks in the subways.

Dewey L. Johnson gives an interesting discourse on the efforts of the utilities in cheapening wiring methods and materials instead of cutting rates to induce consumers to use more power. Johnson is an electrical inspector and, we should mention, a Brother in charge of electrical affairs in Atlanta, Ga. He is a battler of the first water and maintains a high standard in code requirements in the city. We need many more of his type.

Paging O. K.! alias Ollie King. Bachie of Local No. 211 gives a discourse on Peory (Peoria in Ollie King's language).

Local B-1094 of Baltimore expresses its appreciation of the help given it by Local No. B-28. We wish to acknowledge this and in return say, "You're welcome." L. U. No. B-28 always is glad to extend a helping hand to Brothers in the organization. The glad hand is always out.

And now, last but not least, Dear Ed., we, that is, Tom Fagin, Al Kries, the Scribe, and all of us have had a terrible shock and our feelings considerably jarred when we found ourselves described with a "B" in front of our time honored 28. Have you no feeling? Yes, we are somewhat sentimental old fools and young fools but we can't for the life of us reconcile ourselves to that glaring B. How about it? Is it as bad as all that that we be thus distinguished? If it is really essential, how about describing us as 28-a and the "a" being made invisible?

You see, we feel that we have a "B" rating whereas we always held "AA." With the rating we now have, how do you think we would stand with Bradstreet? How about it, Ed? Do something to alleviate our distress. The subject has become something of an obsession. We are all unanimous on the subject.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

[Editor's Note: Take it easy, boys, and keep saying to yourselves, "B stands for Best."]

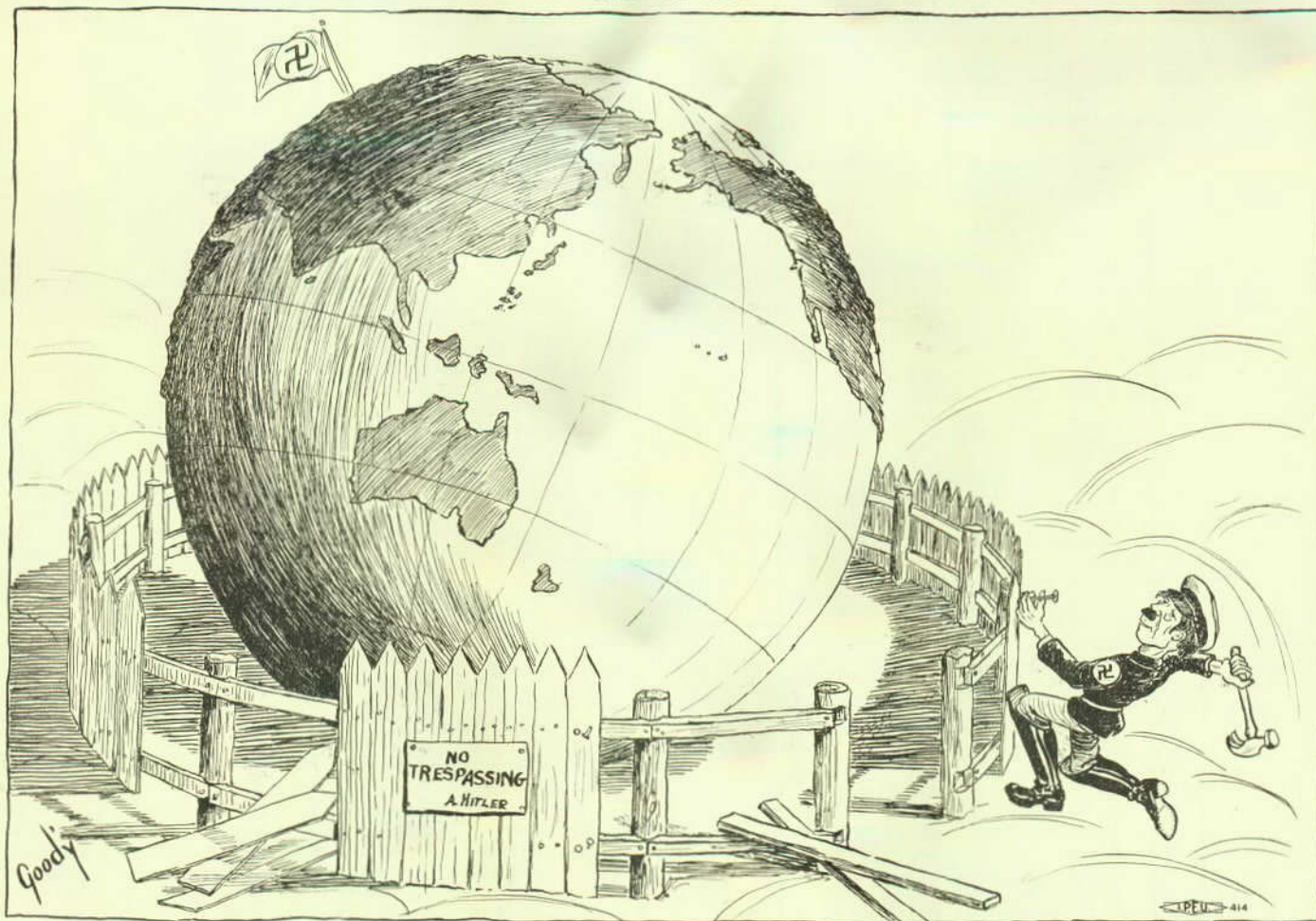
L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Since I wrote my last letter to the WORKER the state legislature of Ohio has passed an old-age pension law. This law covers all city and county employees and goes into effect July 1, 1938. The workers have to pay a premium of 4 per cent on a maximum income of \$2,000 a year. Any salary over this is not taxed. This amounts to \$80 a year, which is to be deducted monthly at the rate of \$6.67 per month. As near as I can find out, if a man started to work on a city job at the age of 40 years and retired at the age of 60, which is 20 years' service, he would draw a pension of about \$36 a month.

Men who join the I. B. E. W. at the age

YE-AH!



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

of 45 and retire at 65, 20 years' service, would receive a pension of \$40 a month with the small cost of only \$4.50 a year, or about 37 cents a month. I've looked over several old-age pensions and ours is the best I've seen.

To have a good pension, you have to pay for it. So I am for lowering the age limit and increasing the premiums to make it possible.

I do not approve of the suggestion of Brother Horne, Local Union No. B-18, to wait for the convention to make the change. I think it should be done now through referendum. There are a lot of old-timers that are getting up around 60 who are not able to work and could not get a job if they were able. They have been paying the freight for years and they need some consideration.

I think if the members would make a little study of old-age pensions and compare them with ours they would see how much better and cheaper ours is. And they would not object to paying a little more to have ours much better.

I would like to hear through the WORKER from all the press secretaries what they think about it.

BURR COOPER.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

The radio division of Local No. B-48, after being given generous write-ups in our International Office's new paper, Union News, comes back to the JOURNAL with a brief account of activities.

Radio men invariably thirst for knowledge of new things, new ideas and good reviews

of past learnings, so with an instruction system much desired, work has been going forward on a vocational course, such as working out of an analysis to be followed in instruction—reference material, test equipment and usual details.

F. G. Leasure, director of vocational education for the Portland school board, has given complete co-operation in forming this course, and through his office has arranged for two instructors, F. W. Smith, service manager of the Alemite Company, distributors of Stewart-Warner radios in Portland, and R. Freitag, radio instructor of Benson Polytechnic School, where instruction is given three nights a week, for a trial period of six weeks. It is hoped to work out a better course for next fall from experience gained now.

We have only one radio service store advertising free service calls and we expect to clear this up soon.

Price levels are being suggested by the Radio Research Club, whose members are experienced workmen and shopowners and who have found by taking price examinations occasionally that they can stay quite close together on quotations on work. Although such a thing is listed as impossible, this group has been able to do that and so pass their experience along to others for their use and ultimate benefit to all.

Basement workers or curbstoners still get in our hair, even some union men in other locals chisel jobs away from us, but we get one here and there and hope in time to slow all curbing up.

There have been two new sound companies opened recently, which gives us four large

companies able to cover most any job. Be sure your P. A. (public address) system is union on that picnic this summer.

We have had discussion regarding the possibility of getting the I. B. E. W. label on some radio parts and hope to get something worked out on this later.

The radio operators of broadcast stations KGW-KEX are a loyal group and good members. They are listed in the Fraternity of the Air, as well as numerous servicemen.

Local No. 48, inside wiremen, the parent group of B-48, finds work slack now, with a six-hour day in effect until work picks up, which everyone hopes will be soon.

The Postal Telegraph employees of this city are enjoying satisfactory hours and wages as members of the I. B. E. W. and have caused Postal Telegraph business to increase considerably.

J. A. ERWIN,
Assistant Business Manager.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Old No. B-52 writes again! Local Union No. B-52 from good old Newark, N. J., salutes you! And we want all of you to know that while we have been absent from the pages of the JOURNAL for a long time, old No. B-52 has been carrying on its business at the old stand right along. Business isn't, at the moment, as good as it might be, but there is enough of it around to keep the old firm a going concern.

New construction hereabouts is almost at a standstill. And, furthermore, it seems to me that it will continue to be that way for some time to come, in spite of all the efforts of the

government to stimulate private building. When real estate of every description is being offered for sale by building and loan associations, banks and private holders of foreclosed mortgages at only a fraction of their reproduction value, the chances of enticing private capital into new construction is very small. In addition to this unhealthy condition which already exists in the real estate field, the ever-rising tide of taxation offers another serious stumbling block to large scale private building. Confiscatory tax rates—such as the \$5.40 proposed here in Newark upon overvalued property—will have the tendency to drive capital into the security of tax-exempt government bonds—be they federal, state, or municipal. By this method, the money lenders can in reality own a city's real estate without the attendant risks of actual ownership.

Now that I have started to write this letter, I find that reading those from other locals is much more fun. However, I hope that you fellows from No. 52 will bear with me on this first attempt to act as your press secretary. More than that, won't you help me make this monthly letter a newsy one in the future? I am quite sure that we all want to know what is going on amongst us. Perhaps, as Winchell would put it, it is only a blessed event in the family, a new alliance contemplated by one of the younger members, some Brother who is hurt or sick and glad to have some one to talk to while laid up, or you may have an old car you want to sell; all of these bits of news will be of interest of all of us.

By the way, how many of you are planning to be present at the testimonial dinner that will be tendered to Brother Fred L. Miller, at the Essex House, 1048 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Saturday, May 21, 1938, at 8 p. m.? The committee—composed of Brothers J. Gilligan, chairman; A. E. Bell, secretary; B. McDermott, treasurer; A. Hutloff, J. Turner, J. O'Brien, E. A. Schroeder, N. Schew, J. Owens, George Stryker, H. Mandeville, M. Cohen, N. Douglas, W. Douglas, W. Malone and J. Norvell—is doing everything in its power to make this affair a huge success. They

deserve our fullest co-operation; let's give it to them by buying the two tickets you receive through the mail and coming out with the Mrs. to enjoy as fine a time as you ever have had.

Brother Miller is the only living charter member of our union and during his more than 40 years of membership has been either an officer or member of the executive board continuously. During all these years of service to the union he has been held in high esteem by all of his fellow members and earned their respect by his able, honest and conscientious service rendered to the union. Without question he merits the honor we are about to tender him. I'll be seeing you there, I know.

And now a word or two about our better halves: Whether you know it or not, the women folks are waking up to the fact that a women's auxiliary would be a good thing for the union. While their plans are still in the formative stage at the present time, we should give them every encouragement and help. It will be a hard job at first, but the fruits of the auxiliary will more than compensate us for the effort made in its organization. In this case, as in all other human endeavors, those who put in the most will get the most out of it. Let us all see to it that we get our share of the reward.

E. A. C.

L. U. NO. B-58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Grey Electric Co., Inc., electrical contracting engineers, in collaboration with the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. B-58, recently completed the electrical construction work in the Chrysler Corporation's new Mound Road truck plant, Detroit, Mich.

In completing the above plant, approximately 10 carloads of conduit, 500,000 feet of wire, 1,500 high intensity reflectors, 500 R. L. M. reflectors, 5,000 feet of feed-rail, 100 lighting cabinets and 40 power panels were installed in making the above one of

the most modern electrically equipped plants of its size in the automotive industry.

Approximately 100 men were used on the job for six months.

A. P. DUEWEKE.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Another month gone by with not much to add to the usual routine. Plenty of small rumors but not enough straight-out information to confirm them. Can't let out too much on these little things until the situation is well in hand. Some skate might get the dope and be there first. "Good idea"—now if we could just keep the skate from using his own grapevine and getting things away from us before we get him headed off! Maybe I am unduly alarmed. While it is a fact that the rats are using wonderful strategy and effective harmony among themselves to hog what we hoped would be *ours*, we still have hopes of organizing the rat. And if we old bench warmers can find enough lawns to mow and enough mock sticks to keep the wolf from the door to keep us among the boys until such neighbors have had their souls cleansed and their sins forgiven, we will at least have enough of the newborn Brothers and half Brothers to give us a good turn out at our funeral and we can close our old tired eyes with the great satisfaction of having left a better world for future generations than we enjoyed. (Born 30 years too soon!)

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Seattle has seen another political battle fought, without any blood, but lots of mud, shed and with labor winning or losing, depending on how one looks at the politico-labor situation here in the Northwest. The mayor of Seattle was heavily supported for re-election by the teaming crafts and had the endorsement of the Central Labor Council in the



Completing a 100 per cent union electrical job on the Chrysler Corporation's new Mound Road truck plant, at Detroit, this crew of approximately 100 men, members of L. U. No. B-58, proved again the I. B. E. W.'s efficiency.

March 12, 1938.

Dear Editor:

As you no doubt have heard, my father, Michael Birmingham, passed away February 21. His whole heart, to the end, was bound up in "the Brotherhood." He was president many times of Local No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; president of the Northeast District Council of Electrical Workers, president of the Metal Trades Council. He was one of the pioneer labor leaders, and was the father of the workman's compensation law, which had its foundation on the Assumption of Risk Bill. Hundreds of labor men flocked to pay him last respects. One of them said, "I lobbied with your father for 10 years on that so-called compensation bill. We brought it up from infancy after a bitter battle."

I received a verse, which is enclosed, with a letter from John J. Buckley, former secretary, Local No. 72, with letterhead of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union No. 72, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington St., Boston, Mass., as follows:

February 22, 1938.

"My dear Miss Birmingham:

"I was pained to hear of the death of your dear father today, and offer you and all your family my sympathy in the grief and tribulation. As an old time member of organized labor who knew, honored and respected the efficient, zealous work of Michael J. Birmingham, I realize what a great gap his death creates in labor circles.

"Owing to a shock sustained over one year ago, which has confined me to a wheel chair in a hospital, I am unable to offer you my condolence personally. I am sending you my tribute in verse. May God in His great strength and compassion endow you with the courage to meet and bear the loss you and we all feel in your dear father's death.

"Faternally,

"JOHN J. BUCKLEY,

"Former Secretary, Local No. 72,

"Long Island Hospital, Ward D, Boston, Mass."

As this verse was written by a labor man and one of my father's associates in the work he loved, I wonder if you could print it in the magazine which he scanned from cover to cover, the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

Michael J. Birmingham

A kindly soul, a heart with love filled,
Of us, his fellowmen, the years embraced;
A mind of keenness, now his lips are stilled,
That often spoke good cheer, and hope upraised.
His faith and warmth, devotion, fullest trust,
Imparted through his vibrant energy,
Finds its reward in sphere of faithfulness
In God's fraternity.

Today I heard that he had passed away,
And life here finished at the day's dawn,
I can't conceive, or think, as inanimate clay—
His end; but vision him as one among
The stars, where in a universe above,
God's grace and peace await, and his love,
To hold and keep eternally as His own,
A gift—from God's throne.

And thus we leave him in our heart a prayer
That time immemorial shall not end.
Indelibly his name is written there,
A faithful servant and a precious friend,
Who left a record we acclaim, full of praise,
And years of fidelity—a life ideal!
His monument in sorrow we upraise,
A friend, a Brother true and real.

And we, thy Brothers, say farewell, dear friend,
The "dawn of a newer life is yours"; 'tis not the end.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE BIRMINGHAM.

for the November election, when a power district bill comes up for a vote of the people in Seattle and King County. If this vote carries, it may mean the absorption of both the City Light and the Puget Sound Power and Light holdings in this district, and that means plenty. So far we have not had too easy sledding on these power district set-ups as there has been a big tendency to cut wages and stretch the hours. The REA jobs have not been much better where they have been let to some ex-road contractor who figures he can build lines as well as roads. Just ask Brother Mullaney. He almost got himself lynched for trying to help some of the boys on an REA job get the right wages.

The outlook for the future of the I. B. E. W. in this state is frightening in some ways, when one attempts to look into the future and sees the possibilities and responsibilities that come with the completion of the Bonneville project and the near completion of the Grand Coulee Dam and all the power that these things mean. I do not believe that ever before has a labor organization been in such an enviable position nor such a responsible position as Local No. 77 is today.

It is reported that J. D. Ross, Bonneville Dam administrator, will construct 20 miles of test line north of Bonneville this summer for the testing of transmission of D. C. current at high voltage. This method has been experimented on for some time and it is claimed that it will save up to \$9,000 a mile in construction. This should be of interest to electrical workers as well as utilities, as much of this saving comes in labor.

Well, that's all for tonight, folks. See you next month.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Well, Local No. B-102 is still on the map, even if no one has taken the trouble to write. As you have noticed, our charter has been changed to Mixed and Class B, to keep up with the trend of the times.

As I have noticed in the columns of the WORKER all scribes praise their home town. I would like to do the same, but the old silk city of America is becoming a ghost town. Many of the manufacturers are moving out of the city, the plants where 200 to 500 people were employed are being taken down and gas stations are being put in their place.

Well, work is not so plentiful around Passaic County as can be seen in the day room. If any local has so much work that they have no need of playing cards, please send them to us, as G. Dolson, Louis Williams, G. Krouse, Anthony Bakker and congenial Peter Hoedemaker wore out a few sets. They even forget to go home for groceries.

For the last few weeks the day room was like the fragrance of a stable, as the fellows were trying to dope out winners on the ponies; one day it clicked when Thursland won.

A. Bakker can not wait until April 15 when he can go trout fishing. Tony, give us a tip where we can hook some of the finny tribe, please, but no fish stories about the big ones that you lost.

The agreement committee is busy with the contractors in negotiation for our new agreement, which will be enforced May 1.

Before closing I wish to give my personal regards to Brothers James Murphy, of L. U. No. 456, Frank Cole and Dan, the new cop of Morristown, N. J., of L. U. No. 581, and William Five, of L. U. No. 675, whom I heard was on the sick list. Hope you are getting well, Bill.

JOHN KREEFT, JR.

primaries, but only gathered in 21,000 of the 180,000 votes cast, while Arthur B. Langlie, councilman, and one-time labor-opposed Cincinnati candidate for the council, took 50,000 and the C. I. O. Commonwealth Federation candidate, Victor Meyers, polled 27,000.

This left the Central Labor Council in the rather peculiar position of supporting men for public office in the general election that they had seen fit to oppose in previous elections, and this situation existed in two city council positions also. Rather than see the C. I. O. and Commonwealth-endorsed candidates get in, they took this choice and saw their men win out in the finals with an approximately two-to-one majority.

It appears to me that the results of these elections should act as a warning to certain types of labor leaders and politicians who take it upon themselves to dictate the policies and political set-ups of their member-

ship and labor as a whole, instead of looking to them for directions, that they cannot expect support from them when the support affects the membership as home owners and consumers. For, after all, the members will still vote as home owning taxpayers and consumers when it comes to a choice of candidates and policies.

It was quite evident that the voters of Seattle were tired of the past administration's policies, as they snowed under all propositions that even looked like it might increase the costs of government.

The timely visit of President Dan Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, was well received by the press and many favorable comments were given him by the papers. These things will, no doubt, help labor's cause considerably here on the coast.

Local No. 77 will have a lot of work on its hands for the next few months preparing

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Reviewing past issues of the *WORKER* is getting to be quite a hobby among many of the members, I am told, and a recent trip on my own through their pages recalled to mind some interesting reports about the men engaged in the many and varied phases of our industry. Many are employed in such remote places that nothing is ever heard of them, which prompted one scribe to title them "Forgotten Electrical Workers." While reading this item in an old issue of the *WORKER*, the writer was awakened to the realization that right here in Local No. 103 are groups of wiremen who are seldom heard of, but who, in a great measure, have much to do with making life easier for those around them. I refer to the men employed in the industrial plants, newspapers, power stations and Boston Elevated Railway. Space will not permit a discussion of all mentioned above. At this writing let us take a look at the men working for the Boston Elevated Railway.

This column is proud to report that the Boston Elevated Railway has for the past seven years received first award for safety over all other railways of its kind in the country and our men employed on the road have in no little way contributed to the safe operation of the railway.

Way down underground in the subways and high up on the elevated structures the trains go rolling by. Passengers on these trains travelling to and from work think nothing and care less as to what is actually taking place to make for them a safe and comfortable trip. We can suppose that the riders feel that their destiny lies alone in the hands of the operators of the train. It is amazing to know how few riders are aware of the fact that Mr. Operator can go fast asleep, or even die, and the train will not crash into the rear of the one ahead. The possibility of anything in the way of a crash is prevented by an automatic block signal system, installed and maintained by Local No. 103 members.

At this writing signal construction foreman Joseph P. Murphy has a crew installing a new automatic system from Park Street under, westward. This type of signal system is one of the most complicated in use and has every safety device known to signal engineers. We fully realize that its installation by union labor augurs well for the future.

On another section of the road, Brother Bill Mullen has a crew of men whose business it is to wire the cars. This particular job has to do with not only lighting but also door signals, motors for opening and closing of doors, heating and signal lights.

At the Everett shops, Brother Garibaldi and his group wire and maintain the street cars. This type of electrical work is fairly well known by those in the electrical business, but how few of the riders know that their safety and comfort are made possible by the real men behind the guns—the boys at the Everett shops?

Brother John Crapo has another crew that has to do with the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment, ventilation fans, lifts, drainage pumps, mechanical and electrical fare boxes and lights. When we consider the enormous area of the Boston Elevated Railway, we have a fair picture of the task this group has to perform.

While travelling over the Boston Elevated Railway System with other groups of wiremen, we hear many complimentary remarks as to the neatness and fine workmanship of the interior wiring department. This crew has installed and will continue to install one of the finest jobs of exposed pipe to be found anywhere.

The Boston Elevated Railway make their own current and it is a pleasure to report that Local No. 103 has for many years erected and maintained all of the Elevated power stations. Many who have worked on and those who have visited these stations will very readily testify to the workmanship and mechanical genius that went into these plants.

From time long past my Brother scribes have written articles and shown photographs displaying the work accomplished by their members. I believe that in view of the large number of non-electrical people who read the *WORKER*, this is as it should be. Who then may say that staid old Boston is not entitled to be a wee bit "cocky"?

Monthly Knock

To the few WPA investigators, who, in many instances, are a little lower than a political parasite, for their inhuman acts toward the educated men of labor.

Monthly Boost

To those WPA investigators who believe in the never-to-be-forgotten "Golden Rule."

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Well, at last I will attempt to get a few lines in the *JOURNAL*, after having been appointed last summer.

It is rather late now, but let me refer back to last year and report the progress our local has accomplished. First, we got our scale replaced to the \$1.25 per hour, which was reduced down during the depression to \$1 per hour. Second, we have gotten a large number of the open shops closed and almost doubled our membership. Third, the members were "welded" into a real close relationship, which in my personal opinion prevented us from having a local dictator, but nearly every time a person gets power drunk and wishes to place himself up as a dictator, he usually falls very hard and fast if he wanders from the old narrow and straight path. I do not wish to be misquoted, as I fully realize we must have leaders, but let them prevail by the wishes of the majority and not their own dictates. Fourth, we had a strike on a paper mill in Fernandina, which lasted quite a while, but was settled with Local Union No. 177 for the Jacksonville scale and conditions, which was apparently satisfactory with all concerned, including the company, Merritt, Chapman and Scott.

Things have not been going quite well so far into the year of 1938, inasmuch as the slump had to include Jacksonville as well as apparently the whole country. On the other hand, our boys would not know anything of the "recession" if only we were not frozen out on another paper mill job here in Jacksonville by the International Office when we tried to place some of our boys on the job and collect assessments, which is in line with our regular routine.

In addition I must say our local has never been given a chance, not only taken our job away from us, but add insult to injury. He (the I. O. Representative) threatened to open

an "industrial" local here, where Local No. 177 has weathered many a worse storm than this.

In conclusion, I will say a word to Brother Jim Gilbert in Local Union No. 728.

Jim, I wish my arm could reach as far as Fort Lauderdale, as I would like to shake hands with you on the subject referring to your wish that someone would inform you when the next convention will be held. Our local union went on record last year wishing for a convention, so I will inform you that you are not wishing into space alone.

Well, I guess this is about all our wishes will amount to unless it will bring me and others who may let their thoughts be known a lot of grief over the possibilities of losing our cards.

But, hoping not, I wish to remain yours fraternally,

O'NEAL MATTOX.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Well, gang, at your last meeting, if you were there, we suggested our charter to be opened and when you have read these lines your local will be going forward getting the new members in. Now, fellows, it is your organization, so get going at full speed and make a success of it by talking to the boys who can't see it. If you have some one who is real hard to get, let your shop steward give you a hand.

Now, fellows, some of our members have taken an attitude to work against their Brothers. Where any case like this exists at the present writing let us know about it and possibly we can be peacemakers in some way.

Did you ever see a fellow make it miserable for his fellow worker? It seems as though he takes it out on the fellow who really can't afford any disturbance of any type. He just takes and grins and bears it all. Really is a shame that anything like this would exist with human people, supposedly. Well, I have seen this type go along; finally when it is all over, their jobs are done, no fellowship, no nothing and in the windup you can see them walking on their heels with no seats in their pants. "Gone with the wind," shall we say—and good riddance with it. So, fellow workers, help your pals out of their difficulties, whatever they may be; give a boost and save the knock; possibly we can use it ourselves.

All this writing on the subject sums up to: Are we not all just working for the gang at home? To bring the bacon home is our goal, so think about the other fellows. They have responsibilities also, so give the other fellow the boost. He can use it.

One of our linemen has his new upper and lower teeth in and really looks good. I made a crack to him about his gums and he asked me not to publish anything about his teeth—so, Brother Jones, my word was good. I won't say a thing about your teeth to anyone.

No doubt you all know that Brother Bert Chambers closed the Cape May job for us and it is 100 per cent union, so it goes to show you that your local is going forward plenty.

Brother Mark Lacey has had a lot of hard luck by having his family sick, so this local hopes when he reads this that Mary and the kiddies are doing well again.

We have missed one of the best-liked Brothers at our meetings and upon inquiry we find Brother Al Lawrence is down with the "flu." So, Al, we hope to see you at our meetings real soon.

Before signing off, please don't forget we are making a drive for new members. Keep plugging and if you have any ideas on the problem bring them in to us. We are going

The series of articles on Amateur Radio by Stanley Hyde, of Local Union No. B-18, will be resumed in May. The first article was very well received by our membership.

to make a success this time. We got over 150 the last time we opened the charter, so we will do better this time, and remember the old adage: "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

SESS.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

For several days a couple of wrens have been inspecting the bird house located on the trellis in our back yard. This has been their summer home for the past three years and I must say they make very desirable tenants for those who appreciate outdoor life. Which reminds me of the many friends who, four years ago, when working conditions were extremely bad, favored me with orders for various models of bird houses. I must have distributed at least 75 of them, one being shipped to the home of my good friend, Art. Bennett, in Gibsonia, Pa. I wonder how many of the miniature homes have been maintained and if any of the owners experienced any good luck in the housing of our wild song birds?

It was during this cash and carry period that Brother Voellmecke's kiddies became the proud possessors of a miniature doll house, which was a two-story, six-room model with bath, also garage attached, completely furnished including window curtains and floor coverings. It surely must have received the youngsters' o. k. as being the last word in completing their indoor playroom. This has been four years ago and kiddies as a rule do not carry on with such equipment as they grow older. It has been entirely up to Carl to see that there is always someone in the family who would fit in with the set-up. If he has failed to do this I fear the doll house at this time has been abandoned and finally found its place among the many discarded articles which rapidly accumulate in the average home.

These thoughts come with March 21, which was the most beautiful spring opening we have had for several years. With the outside temperature sparring around 80 degrees and a beautiful sunshine, I predict that we will soon be forgetting some of the disagreeable pranks played on us by Old Man Winter.

As an aid in promoting the idea, we are being greeted by our old friend, Bock Beer, in all the cafes, and for those who never indulge the jovial butcher offers as a spring tonic the famous bock wurst.

Added the picture we notice in the suburban districts many newly-painted signs, at least one planted in front of every 10 residences, informing you: "This property for sale; Grab & Fleesum, realtors; Phone MO-rtgage 7500."

It now remains for the huge lithographs to decorate the few remaining billboards, proclaiming that one outstanding event, the approach of the good old four-ring circus, to complete the picture that spring is here.

John Burroughs, in his writings, has said: "A man may go back to the place of his birth, but he can never go back to his youth." I am much afraid he failed to take into consideration the average grown-up who invariably escorts his offspring to an afternoon or evening of entertainment beneath the big top. The stage of life known as childhood may have closed its door upon him as he passed through, but it is extremely difficult for him to dismiss the thought that the kid was not the only one to get a thrill out of the hard board seats, saw dust floors, peanuts and red lemonade.

Which brings to my mind an occurrence of many years ago.

Slim at that time was learning the art of bill posting, his connection being with the John Chapman Bill Posting Co., an organization now obsolete. He also, as well as I, was

Attention, Members

A warning to all Brothers contemplating coming to San Francisco to work on the Exposition we are going to have.

I would like to inform all Brothers that there is no shortage of wiremen in this locality, and that due to the present business conditions our membership is limited to three days' work a week in order to spread the work among our members.

H. BRADSHAW,
Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 6

a member of a group of young fellows who carried on together in the same neighborhood. Finally, Slim's feet began to itch and he hooked up with the advance car of Robinson's Circus, where his duties consisted of traveling ahead of the circus and rubbing the bill boards up and down to notify the public that the "greatest show on earth" was about to appear in their midst. In those days the bill posting profession was identified by a metal badge similar to those worn by a police officer. These badges also served as credentials to admit them any place in the amusement field where admission fee may be charged. Through considerable high-pressure conversation, Buddy and I sold Slim on the idea of loaning us his badge so we could crash Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, which was then set up on the Cumminsville show grounds. My friend took charge of the badge since he was also to furnish the necessary transportation, which in this case happened to be car fare.

That evening with light hearts we were circus bound. As might be expected, when we arrived on the scene the crowd was intense, so much so that my friend and I were soon separated and then the trouble started. I failed to locate him and try as I would I was unable to crash the show.

In view of the fact that I lacked the necessary car fare to reach home, I stalled around on the outside until the show was out. If there had been any previous question as to the size of that mob it was certainly decided then. There was a mad rush for street cars (the horseless carriage was then in its infancy), and through skillful maneuvering on my part, from one crowded car to another, I finally reached the heart of the city. My journey from there home via the East End line was easy.

To this day I have never seen Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. However, the desire still remains.

Slim has an oft-repeated story which to this day he will tell you with old-time veracity. During his experiences with the high board fences, one of the outstanding lithographs was a life-sized reproduction of an exceptionally attractive sleeping beauty, reclining on a couch. This was used as an advertising medium for a famous laxative and carried with it the words, "They work while you sleep."

As the story goes, this did not click so well in some of the exclusive districts and many residents protested its display. That these protests were given consideration can best be explained by the fact that some time later posters of a more modest nature were displayed bearing the inscription, "For the high liver's liver." And by the way, Slim, the hero of this yarn, is now posing under another title—Chief Kirgan—for several years

he has been at the head of Cincinnati's detective force.

I have touched briefly on the approach of spring in our territory. As one thing drifts into another, so this copy must have deviated from the point. However, I have spared you (for the present at least) a detailed description of sowing lawn seed, transplanting shrubbery and the art of interchanging brushes in various buckets of paint which contain a variety of more than a dozen colors now in use at the old homestead.

I wish to inform all those interested that the lighting fixtures for the new McMillan Street bridge, which have been referred to in this column have finally been installed and everybody is happy.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 222, BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Editor:

As some of you perhaps know, our local is situated on the island of Mt. Desert, but we have jurisdiction over some territory outside of the island. About half of the island today is under the supervision of Acadia National Park.

Approximately 20 to 25 years ago this town was a flourishing summer resort and that was when electrical work was booming.

I believe this local was organized in 1927 and for several years enjoyed a considerable amount of work. But as the years have gone along, work has gradually declined. As we have to depend more on the summer residents for the greater part of our work, it seems that that class has not been spending the money as of old, so we have had to stick along the best we could. The membership of our local has decreased one-half, but the remaining half plan, if possible, to keep things going, hoping the good old days will return again.

There are some very beautiful estates in Bar Harbor, such as those of E. T. Stotesbury, A. Atwater Kent, Joseph Pulitzer, and Mrs. John T. Dorrance.

The electrical work in the above places is of the finest and made considerable work for many of the boys.

In the past few years construction of large places has been at a standstill and the few that have been built are very much smaller.

At present two or three of the Brothers are at work on an alteration job on the former McAlphin Estate, which has changed owners. The only other future work that we know of at present is a new annex for the Mt. Desert Island Hospital. Excavation has been completed, so work will go forward very soon.

Of course we are all looking forward to that surge of work that will keep us working night and day for awhile—if and when it does come.

H. B. Dow.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Spring cleaning is taking place in Europe. A paper hanger has been engaged to do over the whole map, but he is having trouble with the border. While we are enjoying a new deal, Hitler has asked for an entire deck. And while Europe has introduced an entirely new game, keeping the Duce wild is still quite popular with him. In their game hearts are always trumps. A royal flush is obtained when a king is discarded. Should a king take a queen that becomes a pair. Then they draw for three of a kind. But a full house takes the jack. Once a king is discarded after taking a queen it cannot be returned to the pack. But another king is substituted that has already taken a full house. That is

the game played according to the Hoyle—I mean Royal—rules.

The days of swat are here again. Popular expressions are: Swat that fly! Swat that ball! Swat that umpire! That's swat's the matter. If the Mud Hens could only take the pennant as easy as Hitler took Austria, that would be something. One pennant would be enough for Toledo, while some of those European countries need a flag for every day of the week.

That place at Dearborn, Mich., that is so badly infested will never be cleaned up as long as labor continues to purchase Ford automobiles. Our parking lot is full of them. Ford has proved himself opposed to organized labor. He has fought labor tooth and nail, and has kept his millions rolling in by labor buying his product. He does not want labor entrenched in his factories, for he may fail again in getting them out of the trenches by Christmas.

It is amusing to some, tragic to others, to attend our meetings and count the Camel cigarettes on the floor, and to accompany some of the members after the meeting. First they will say how about a wet whistle? If you go with them this is what will happen. You enter some Greek restaurant that does not display the bartenders card. A package of Lucky Strike cigarettes and a box of matches (made in Soviet Russia) are laid on the table. A hat not bearing the label is hung on a hook. You sit at a table installed with 40-cent labor. Your host calls a \$5-a-week waitress over and orders a beer made some place in central Ohio or southern Michigan, and a shot of Seagrams made whiskey. And he says to you, "Boy, do I feel like letting myself loose tonight!" And expects you to enjoy yourself.

Then when it is your turn to buy a drink (if you have the price), you invite him across the street to a brilliantly lighted place where he is greeted by an American bartender with a white coat decorated with a paid-up button. All lights and fixtures were intalled by union labor. Back of the bar is a Union House card. A smiling waitress with a clean apron and union button serves you. You order a Toledo-made beer, patronizing Toledo labor, and a shot of whiskey made under union conditions. Then look across the table and say to him, "Brother, you have let yourself loose this night. Yes, sir; loose from catering to those leeches that suck the blood from labor. You have learned, Brother, that you can spend that union dollar to produce union dollars and still get more for your money and help your fellow workmen." Perhaps no one ever explained to him before the advantage of purchasing union-made goods or asking for union clerks to wait on you.

Explain to him that, starting right now, as he renews his present wardrobe he should insist on the label in shoes, suits, gloves, socks, shirts, hats and work garments. And that grocery stores and meat markets are organized, and to insist on union clerks while buying any staple goods. Tell him that there is a union gas station near him and, above all, have him ask the meter reader each month where his union card is. If every serious-minded union man would do this each meeting night with one member, in a few months nonunion jobs would disappear like free beer at a picnic.

And remember, all of you, that when meeting night arrives make it your business to be there. By simply organizing this job of yours don't think the job is done. It is only started. Your job now is to keep it organized and well policed to keep conditions and improve them where possible. A large attendance at good interesting meetings is your best assurance that your job will remain in years to come as satisfactory as at present. Drives to thwart

the enemy only start when there is definite proof that the enemy is weakening.

Your attendance and interest are proof of your strength. Those who only belong and do not attend are only reserves to be called in case of emergency. No emergency will arise if you show that old fighting spirit at your regular meetings. This applies to two-thirds of our members here. You who read this will know who is being bawled out. You know that you ask George to bring something up on the floor because you can't be there and then ask him the next day what was done about it, and spend the next two weeks criticizing the officers of the local. Throw away that hammer and get a horn. Go to your meetings, exercise that right of a union man, express your opinion on the floor. Bring another member with you. Be a union man; not just a member of a union. Give your officers credit for what they have done. And if you think they haven't done anything then elect new ones. That is your right as a member, but do not knock the man who is trying to do his best and is giving his time for your benefit. When you do get back of them, boost them, don't kick them. Don't fight among yourselves, and wonder what your dues dollar is being spent for. Attend your meetings and find out where your money goes instead of staying away and accusing your officers of everything from grand larceny to —(?). You are out of school now, be a man, not a schoolboy. Get back of your local and the local will back you as it always has.

I am still waiting for some of the different departments to send me some items to be used in this magazine. Remember, what is sent is treated with strict confidence. So, get busy and appoint some one who is familiar with the personnel of your department to send it in to me, at the line department, the local, or to my residence, 3039 Medford Drive.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Don't fall over with astonishment, but we are still very much alive here in Wichita, even though we haven't been getting any of our efforts in print. If the boys can bear with a greenhorn at this writing game and a newcomer in your ranks, I will chronicle some of the events in this jurisdiction.

We have been putting on a little drive and have succeeded in really accomplishing an enviable goal. Due primarily to the efforts of our good business manager, "Pistol Pete" Pistorius, we are happy to say that we are about 95 per cent organized now. We heretofore had been unable to sign up the largest shop in town. They finally saw the light and along with several other smaller shops we are happy to report about 25 or 30 new workers. Work is now opening up and our loafers' bench is practically empty. We should have a good season ahead of us. A number of good school jobs have broken and several other good jobs are on paper. However, we have plenty of men at the present time.

Our scale isn't quite what it ought to be yet, but we will overcome that all in good time. This town has never been controlled satisfactorily, but we are nearer to our goal than ever and will continue the good work until we get that which we are after.

About 60 days ago we had an open-house smoker. Some of our good friends from No. 661 at Hutchinson, Kans., were over. Every journeyman and helper in town was invited and a nice bunch turned out. The wholesalers and contractors were represented, too. All in all, we had a swell time. A Dutch lunch was served with plenty of beer. This helped as much as anything to promote good feeling with the contractors and we were

well repaid for our efforts. We have no permits and everything is sailing smoothly.

We have been troubled some in the past with that old ailment, non-attendance. A resolution was passed calling for an extra 50 cents and it is helping a lot, as the boys are turning out in good shape now.

I could ramble on, but as this is my first effort as press correspondent, had better save some for next time.

A ladies' auxiliary is now in its first stages of organizing, and we look for great things from them.

So much for now, and remember that we are still very much alive and you can expect to hear from us soon.

And by the way, the frontispiece on the February issue contains a wonderful lesson for all of us.

R. J. TRACY.

L. U. NO. 278, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Editor:

The writer has made a discovery! After holding the office of recording secretary for about six months he finds that, combined with the duties of recording secretary are also those of press secretary. It just took the old boy six months to take a tumble. Not bad, eh? In this local, by common consent, usage or unwritten law, whichever it may be, the two offices are combined, and being elected to one carries with it the duties of the other.

And at that I can get more done in six months than our Congress can. During the term preceding the present one, hardly anything constructive was done; just a continual wrangle for almost a year over the question of whether or not the number of judges on the United States Supreme Court should be increased. And the most simple of persons could see that what nine judges would do, so also would 15 judges. And all the while the real question before the American people is: How to hold the federal courts within the power delegated to them by the United States Constitution. Nowhere in the Constitution are the federal courts empowered to enact or set aside laws. That authority is given alone to the Congress. The Congress has the authority to prescribe the jurisdiction of the United States courts, including the Supreme Court, and when the federal courts arrogate to themselves the power to set aside the solemn enactments of the Congress, their master, it then becomes the duty of the Congress to serve upon these recalcitrant courts notice that they are overstepping that authority given by the Congress. It certainly is no time to spend a year quarrelling over how many judges there shall be on the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed, not for life, as most people think; on the contrary, they hold their offices "during good behavior," in the words of the Constitution. If encroachment upon the powers and authority of another branch of the government is good behavior, and especially when such encroachment thwarts the will of a majority of our citizens, then just what is bad behavior? Of course this is just my opinion after studying law for over 20 years.

I read with great interest the article by Brother Stanley E. Hyde, of Local Union No. 18, entitled "Adventure, Vicarious Travel for Amateurs." The greater number of amateur operators we have within our ranks the more closely knit together become our members over the country. It is remarkable how intimately acquainted two operators become after making a few QSO's (contacts) and without seeing each other. And when they meet face to face, it is just as though they had known each other for a long time. Along with each amateur listed on the page

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1937:

ASSETS			Rents		
Bonds		\$1,493,652.86	Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets (Stocks and Bonds)		73,029.49
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$139,207.62		Total Cash Income		\$961,625.81
Railroads	46,350.12		Disbursements		
Public Utilities	1,135,962.66		Death Claims		\$475,069.41
Industrial and Miscellaneous	172,132.46		Salaries of Trustees		9.00
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values of December 31, 1937.		93,283.44	Salaries of Employees		52,295.59
Stocks			Insurance Department Fees		202.00
Public Utilities	\$32,283.44		Rent		9,399.00
Banks and Insurance Companies	31,340.00		Advertising, Printing and Stationery		1,143.75
Industrial and Miscellaneous	29,660.00		Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone		1,440.42
Carried at market values of December 31, 1937.		1,959,602.94	Bond Premiums		412.50
First Mortgage Loans			Publications		220.00
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$150,500.00		Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings		431.22
Loans under Federal Housing Administration Amortizing Plan	1,052,165.84		Legal Expense		616.48
Loans amortized monthly and due in sixteen years or less	756,937.10		Notary Fees		5.00
Collateral Loans		4,900.00	Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate		40,832.55
Secured by first mortgages on real estate, par value \$32,040.78.			Auditing		750.00
Real Estate Owned		634,966.40	Federal and Personal Property Taxes		3,039.38
Home Office Building	\$573,120.40		Insurance Premiums		2,568.92
Other Real Estate	61,846.00		Contributions		560.00
Cash in Banks and Office		427,770.68	Miscellaneous		70.75
Interest and Rents Accrued		40,063.23	Total Cash Disbursements		\$589,065.97
Total Admitted Assets	\$4,654,239.55		EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES		
(Furniture and fixtures, stationery supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.)				Number	Amount
LIABILITIES			Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1936	58,807	\$43,077,600.00
Death Claims due and unpaid	\$27,108.10		Benefit Certificates written during the year	21,350	
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	9,125.00		Benefit Certificates revived during the year	52	41,300.00
Advance Assessments	3,525.30		Benefit Certificates increased during the year		3,824,925.00
Total Liabilities	\$39,758.40		Total	80,209	\$46,943,825.00
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1937			Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	4,461	1,152,925.00
Income			Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1937	75,748	\$45,790,900.00
Membership, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$702,058.70		Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	571	471,375.00
Interest, Mortgage Loans	97,380.64		Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	3,890	681,550.00
Interest, Collateral Loans	401.62		Exhibit of Death Claims		
Interest, Bonds	81,769.18		Claims unpaid December 31, 1936	40	\$30,802.51
Dividends on Stocks	3,638.20		Claims reported during the year	571	471,375.00
			Total	611	\$502,177.51
			Claims paid during the year	521	475,069.41
			Balance	90	\$27,108.10
			Claims rejected during the year	55	
			Claims unpaid December 31, 1937	35	\$27,108.10

Fraternity of the Air, there should be a column giving the time when a call could be listened for and the frequency most used. This would make it possible to communicate with our members all over the country and would lead to more contacts being made. Or how would a call "CQ-IBEW" do? That would be a general call to any member listening. That might be a means of making radio men over the country conscious of the I. B. E. W.

And last, but not least, your correspondent, although slow in getting strung out, is pretty luck in picking locals to land in. He had the good fortune to be a member of Local No. 329 when they went through a gallant fight that resulted in the unionization of the very first of the Insull utility properties. Now I am in a local that has just received special commendation from our International President, Dan W. Tracy, for the progress we have made in starting Corpus Christi on the way toward becoming a closed shop town. When I say we, I include the Smith Electric Company and the Starr Electric Company of this city, which two contractors voluntarily signed our agreement and brought their employees into the union. These two contractors have been doing more than half of

the electrical construction work in this vicinity. And while this does not mean any immediate increase in work for our members here, it certainly has resulted in increase in I. B. E. W. membership and is a step in the right direction. It means that all the principal contractors in this jurisdiction are running closed shops.

MILTON T. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. B-302, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Editor:

Say, Mister, what are you looking for—yesterday? No, boy, I am an archaeologist looking through these old A. F. of L. records for the dates of the last convention of the I. B. E. W.

"Morry" Newman, of No. 1, "has something there" in his anniversary celebration of 1941 for and by the electrical workers.

But I hope the old-timers don't have to wait until then for a convention and celebration to take action on changes desired in the pension plan of the Brotherhood.

"Treasure Island," the site of California's 1939 Golden Gate Exposition, is one sight which greets you in the bay. Another which

you may see unexpectedly is "Mopey Dick," a 60-foot whale that entered San Francisco Bay through the Golden Gate. He bobs up most anywhere and alarms crews and passengers of small boats and ferries. Outside the Gate another was washed on the rocks at Land's End. Being a female, she was dubbed "Mopey Mary." Someone should page that Tory from New York, chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Senate, as subversive activities in the seafaring unions may have caused this denizen of the deep to pile up on the rocks.

Conditions in No. 302 are as well as can be expected with the sit-down strike of big business in full force. Uncle Sam is again priming the pump. So we are headed for more false prosperity.

We are in our new combined meeting place and business office now. With a more desirable place to meet, more interest is shown in union meetings.

As a scribe in the JOURNAL I am new,
So when I see Brother Jerry Donahue
I shall ask him right then
If this is worth the *wear and tear* on my
fountain pen.

HENRY J. NACHTSHEIM.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Editor:

A labor union coming into existence might properly be compared with the birth of all forms of natural life. A chicken is hatched, cracks the shell and then flutters around feebly for a while as though it were in a coma. In a short time it begins to perk up a bit, then in a few hours it is able to walk and feed itself. Nature has provided it and most forms of life with something that makes it possible for them to begin foraging for themselves much quicker than human beings. But nature has also provided that anything which develops in a short time also passes away in a comparatively short time.

In the case of a human being it is much different. A child is born perfectly helpless and remains so until it becomes several months old. Gradually it learns to reach for food—this because of nature's first rule, self-preservation—then it learns to roll around a bit, then to crawl and then to walk. In short, the human being is much slower in developing than any other of nature's children, but on the average remains on this earth longer.

Likewise, labor organizations are slow in developing, but they are here to stay. Labor organizations are made up of human beings and because of the fact that nature has created us in such a manner that we grow and develop slowly, it naturally follows that our characteristics are such that we will not permit organization to develop any other way than slowly.

One cannot say enough in behalf of those who pioneered the labor organization and to those who pioneered this local union it seems to me that we owe a huge debt of gratitude.

We have come a long way since 1902, the year in which a charter was issued establishing our local as an organization.

The path is strewn with mistakes, many of them caused by the ordinary human frailties and weaknesses, but most of them were mistakes of the head, not of the heart. Along the path is also much evidence of good that has been accomplished despite all the obstacles that a labor union must overcome if it is to stay in existence.

Through the years there have been many ups and down, good times and bad times, plenty of employment and very little employment, epidemics of illness, disagreement with one another, all the usual things encountered in everyday life, yet through it all we have made progress.

According to information there have been times when individual members carried the financial responsibilities of the local union in order that it might survive. There was a time when the employees of the old East St. Louis & Suburban Railway and the East St. Louis Light & Power Company were the numerical strength of the local union and therein, along with the members who worked at other branches of the trade, lies the foundation upon which this local union was built, and so I say to those before me who had what it takes to develop organization—I am grateful.

This local union has grown from a small one of less than a hundred members in 1920 to one of several hundred during the years of 1922 to 1929 and back down again to less than 300 during 1935. This is accounted for because of the reason that during the years of 1922 to 1929 we were blessed with a wave of prosperity which increased our membership several hundred. This caused many problems to arise which we never had occasion to deal with before; however, we came through it a wiser and stronger organization.

The years of 1930 to 1935, inclusive, were lean ones; 40 per cent of the members were

out of employment entirely and those who were employed worked only half time or less. The local union's treasury became depleted and in debt. On top of it all a serious strike developed, which after 70 days was settled with some improvements made. Then it seems that because of general conditions the tide began to change again. The power company began re-employing men. Employment began to increase as a whole, with the result that during the year of 1936 all members received considerably more employment than they had for any one year of the five years previous.

During the same year the Dingle Clark contracting firm, of Cleveland, Ohio, received the contract to make the electrical installation in a large steel plant known as the Granite City Steel Company. At the peak 95 men were employed for some considerable length of time. This not only absorbed all of our unemployed, it also furnished employment for a considerable number of out-of-town members. In so far as I know, nothing but satisfaction has been expressed by the contracting firm who received the contract and by the management of the steel company.

During the year of 1937 we have had the good fortune of working 140 men for several months on an addition to the Cahokia Power Plant. This also had the effect of making it possible to furnish employment to many out-of-town members. This job, too, has gone along with continuous expressions of satisfaction from the contracting firm of S. C. Sachs Electric, of St. Louis, Mo., and the management of the power company.

In the hopes that this will reach our many friends, I want to take this means of thanking the out-of-town members for their kind statements of appreciation and for the complimentary remarks that have been made about our local union.

Today we have a membership of more than 500 men working in the several different branches of the trade. The financial status of the local union is good. Agreements have been renewed or new ones entered into with the following companies:

East St. Louis Light & Power Company; Illinois Iowa Power & Light Company; 20 or more contracting firms; motor repair shops; Missouri Power & Light Company; Consumer's Public Service Company; all the breweries in the jurisdiction; fertilizer plants; Obear Nester Glass Works; roofing paper factories.

In fact, more than 30 employers performing various kinds of electrical work have signed agreements with this local union. All of this is because never at any time has this local union weakened. There has always been enough of the members who could see the wisdom of meeting a problem and taking the necessary steps to do so.

The state of affairs which exists today in our jurisdiction is ample proof that it is a long lane that has no turn and if you stick, stay and do not weaken, there is always a possibility of matters changing for the better.

A. L. WEGENER.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND
PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Editor:

Actuated by the absence of criticism, constructive or otherwise, I have absented myself from the columns of the JOURNAL for some months, in the hope that some member would complain of my laxity, but I was doomed to disappointment.

However, failure or otherwise, the urge within is to carry on, in the hope that my effort may bring a few moments of relaxation to some other members of our organization. I myself think our JOURNAL is great,

with its true spirit of Christian democracy all through its pages, it is an inspiration to all who read it. I enjoy the efforts of the many correspondents who are so faithful with their monthly contributions; realizing at the same time that few are endowed with the genius of writers and journalists, it is wonderful to note the success of these columns. I often wonder and picture in my mind just what certain correspondents look like, take for instance Dukeshire and Bachie. I would like to suggest that correspondents send in a picture of their physiognomy, and let's see if our imagined conception of their profile is correct or not.

The weatherman has been very good to us this winter. We have experienced a very mild winter, and this month (March) has been the finest within the memory of my life, which, by the way, is 42 years.

Scientists tell us that away beyond the earth's atmosphere fierce storms rage continually in space. We have to take for granted what the scientists tell us, but one thing I do know is, that all storms are not confined to the ethereal regions. For some months past, storms of a similar nature have been taking place at our regular meetings. Much wind has been expelled, but not of the damaging variety. Nevertheless in spite of the noisy atmosphere of our meetings, it seems to be a welcome change after the calm that has existed for a number of years past, and out of it all much work of a progressive nature has been the result. However, I think a little better control of temperament on the part of the members, and the use of authoritative control invested in our president, would tend to make the meetings more businesslike and more interesting.

We have had a very active winter. We had one good social evening which was a decided success and the rest of the time has been devoted strictly to business. We are steadily building up our organization. Our financial condition is excellent, and our membership is increasing steadily. Many of our new members are young men and, in bidding them welcome, we hope they will work hard for the betterment of our organization. Youth is a necessity for progress. Civic agreements are in the making right now for presentation on April 1. Linemen are asking for 90c per hour.

Congratulations are in order to Brother Teddy Emery, lucky old dog, he drew a horse in the Irish Sweepstakes. Brother Ted has always been more or less lucky. Years ago, "roll dem bones" was one of his hobbies. He was always so lucky that he earned for himself the title of "Natural," for that's all he could roll. I can still hear the echo of his words in years gone by, when he would roll a seven or eleven he would say, "Shoot the works."

I am pleased to note that our JOURNAL is featuring articles condemning Communism. I hold no enmity towards the Communist, but I have a profound hatred of their damnable doctrines. I was reading a back number of our JOURNAL recently and I noticed that Brother Colson of Local No. 773, Windsor, while condemning every act of the Hepburn government, was in the same breath lauding the Soviet Union by quoting an article in "Pravda." I wonder if Brother Colson would just meditate for a moment and imagine he is in Russia, writing the same episode only in reverse, what would be the consequences? To those who understand Stalinism, no explanation is necessary. Whilst admitting that our government heads are not perfect, nevertheless we, the majority, have invested in them the authority to govern us, and my advice to those who would tear down every vesture of our democratic structure, and replace it with a ruthless atheistic dictatorship, where the

freedom of everything that we enjoy is denied, is to go to Russia where jungle law is supreme (the survival of the fittest). Communism and Fascism are today on a par, and are to be treated by all sane thinking people as a social disease, and it is up to us as labor men to cultivate a hatred of all its doctrines, and do all in our power to counteract its influence, which is striving here, as elsewhere, to overthrow our democratic and Christian principles of civilization. Once again the May Day call for 1938 has gone out to all labor organizations in Ontario, "Let us unite against Fascism" is the slogan; good enough, but "Let us unite against Communism?" No! More Red propaganda, that's what it is, our province is flooded with it, under the guise of democracy.

The May Day celebration is not Canadian or American, and it is not labor. We have our own Labor Day, and as far as our local union and the trades council of Fort William is concerned, the first Monday in September is our day.

Our sympathy goes out to Brother Shirley who has been very sick for some time now. We wish him a speedy recovery.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I have always been deeply interested in the problem of the older workers, and have often wondered why it has not merited more attention. I was pleased to see an article in the JOURNAL under this heading and happy to read that so much has been done to help solve this problem.

In my opinion, organized labor should take a leading part in helping to solve it. We should strive to improve this condition, as we have all other working conditions. Our International Office should mail questionnaires to each local similar to the one laid out in the JOURNAL article on this subject, compile data and outline suggestions for each local to start work with. I believe that if the I. O. would do this and follow it up to see what progress is being made, and mail a periodical report on the success or failure of the plan, interested locals would be able to profit by the experience of others and much would be accomplished.

It is encouraging to note that the committee on the problem of older workers is very active and has such a splendid personnel of representatives of the public and representatives of labor. With our International President Tracy as a member of one of the committees, we expect to hear more of this worthy movement. If all locals take an interest in this subject and work together on it with the help of the International Office, I am sure we will achieve our goal.

This changing world makes it necessary for us to change our old-fashioned ideas. We have to face the future with new ideas and strive for greater benefits for labor. We are surely entitled to a greater sense of security than we have now. There should be some reward for service.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

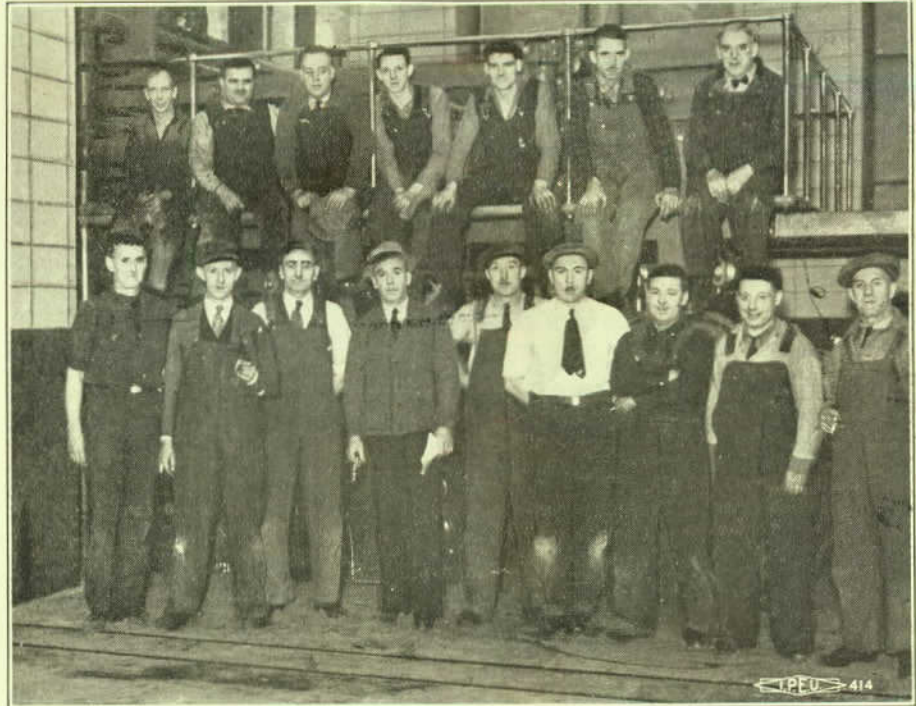
L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

A further conference of the electrical repair and construction industry was held on March 7, very little progress being made.

A committee was appointed consisting of Ed. Longfellow, of Canada Electric; Mr. Greenland, of Ontario Electric; Mr. Rathgeb, of Canadian Comstock Co.; Brother C. M. Shaw, business manager, and Brother J. Nutland, president.

This committee was to meet and bring in any further recommendations that were necessary. It now remains for the Minister of Labor to decide if there were sufficient



Members who installed the electrical work on the presses in the new Globe & Mail newspaper building, for the Canada Electric Co. Left to right, Top row: Joe Hurst, S. Genise, J. Nutland, M. Taylor, S. Archbold, G. Corlett, P. Elsworth. Bottom row: H. Morin, W. Rhea, E. Forsey, W. Jennion (foreman), E. Astill, J. Price, R. McLeod, J. Hughson, A. Laird.

representation and then recommend the agreement or code be made law.

Brother E. Smith, from Ottawa, was present at our last meeting, March 24, and we were very much pleased to see him.

There is an aeroplane factory to be built near the Malton Airport. The executive board has ruled that all members employed on it will have their transportation from the city limits paid for by the contractor.

Brother C. Shaw, business manager, reported he had given Mrs. H. McVeigh the check for \$1,000 for insurance benefits.

Enclosed is a picture of the members who worked on the presses at the Globe and Mail job.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local No. 396 has been recently terribly shocked and grieved by a serious accident which occurred on March 4 to Sydney Stevenson, one of our most loyal and staunch Brothers and a member of our executive board. Syd, while trying to board a moving train which was leaving Back Bay Station, was jostled by a passerby and thrown to the ground. Endeavoring to roll to safety, his right leg was thrust under the trucks of the last car, which passed over it, severing the limb between the knee and ankle. Brother Stevenson was taken to Boston City Hospital, where he is receiving every possible care and responding to treatment in grand style. At the present writing Syd has been promoted to a wheel chair and is daily testifying to his marvelous spirit and good humor by challenging all visitors to a round or two. We are still more firmly confirmed in our long-held belief that the electrical trades breed men. (The local is rallying around.)

The nice little boys from up there are busily engaged in their annual pastime of kicking the licensing law around. About this time of year they always come down to the statehouse to convince the legislators that any progressive legislation sponsored by organized labor would result in dire calamity if

passed. Though none of these good little chaps have ever viewed the world from the top of a pole, wiped a joint or thrown a switch, some of their carefully memorized arguments must seem inconclusive even to the mouthpiece themselves, but the prestige engendered by their heavily endowed sponsors wins respectful consideration from a certain type of legislator. Labor indeed has some very energetic and loyal friends in the general court and their names will be remembered for their endeavors in our behalf. There are others again, who are not so friendly, who will also be remembered.

The last of our wandering boys, Ad Bookter, has finally returned to town and his familiar high soprano voice may be heard daily resounding cheerily through the stock room.

President John Gay (and a great little man he is, too), Business Agent Harry Rosebach and the entire executive board are busier than one-armed trap drummers these days, what with legislative activities and the looming up of agreements soon to be consummated. We can only hope wistfully that soon the craft will show similar signs of activity as at present half the membership is resting.

The first warm days of spring warmed the heart of Cyril, the demon helper, and brought blissful relief to his chilblains, inspiring him to burst into poetry, thus:

I'm never rude,
Unless I'm stewed.
Unless I'm tight,
I never fight.
When I get full
I toss the bull,
And when I'm plastered
I'm the very dickens—

Aw, the heck with it!

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

I suppose most of the world has heard or read about our recent wet spell when rainfall records of over 50 years standing were

broken and this section was isolated. While it was not as bad as some of the nation's dailies or radio announcers reported it was a major disaster attendant with widespread destruction and loss of hundreds of lives, some of which could have been prevented had flood control projects long recognized as vitally essential for the protection of life and property been completed.

Southern California goes hundreds of miles to the north and east, builds great power and water systems while water worth many millions annually makes its destructive way to the sea without doing a bit of useful work. Incidentally a large part of Boulder Dam's electrical energy will be used to pump water that could flow here by gravity.

In 1925 a bond issue of \$25,000,000 was voted to build flood control dams in Los Angeles County. Official graft and corruption coupled with a blundering policy of road building up stream above the two dams finally built (and one of which stored water for the first time this year) has been responsible for the waste of a large part of this sum as the basins formed have been partially filled by large quantities of debris.

Not all of Los Angeles County's flood control projects have been misadministered. Had it not been for the others soundly engineered and constructed by faithful servants of the people the loss of life and property damage would have been far worse.

The storm proved the importance of a co-ordinated policy by all interested agencies for an effective program of reforestation, soil conservation and flood control such as our national government is advocating, together with means of controlling speculative builders who knowingly build and sell property in precarious locations.

Flood control projects carried on by PWA and army engineers undoubtedly prevented great losses as in localities where these works were complete little or no damage was done. This should do much to silence the PWA critics and others who have done so much to stop all governmental work of this nature.

With so much work to be done to make our country a better and safer place to live in why must such a large part of our population be kept in idleness? The answer is a favored few have too much of the nation's currency and have declared a recess to find out who is boss, they or our government. Well, we hope they will get their answer pretty quick.

The Housing Act hasn't begun to make any difference in employment here yet and from present indications won't for some time.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

A new local has been installed here this month, utility Local No. 603, of the Tennessee Power and Light Company. Members of the other utility locals of the TEPCO were present to assist and encourage the new members. This is a signal victory for the I. B. E. W. because the TEPCO has been very antagonistic towards union labor and was stormed last fall at Hale's Bar by the C. I. O., which has done no more since.

L. U. No. B-429 signed up five sign shops this month and this adds 18 new members to our few sign men.

The new contract committee has held one meeting with the contractors which was not so well attended by the contractors. We are offering an inducement to the contractors to go out and get this cottage work and work in the rural districts being done in BX, Romex, and knob and tube. Scales established on government projects and TVA have stabilized our scale to a great extent.

It seems some Brothers do not read the constitution or the JOURNAL but it is going to be painful for some members who have gone to work in our jurisdiction without first contacting our business manager. As I have so often stated, you are always in some local's jurisdiction and it is much cheaper to find out before than after you go to work.

Nine out of the 12 members who went to Pittsburgh are home again, sadder but wiser men. They all say the Pittsburgh boys treated them royally and made them feel like Brothers. Several incidents of personal interest have been related to the credit of the boys of L. U. No. B-5. Some of the boys would like to know just how come they get called "hill billies" when the moon sets between every house and their barn in and around Pittsburgh? Of course, they say they didn't hear any chickens "hooting," but from some of the stories we hear leaking out we are led to believe there was some owling around done.

The fight is getting interesting on the Third National Bank job and some locals are being crowded regarding their stand on the job.

Stone and Webster are proceeding with their utter disregard of union labor, and we have not as yet been able to sell them on our idea on the Victor Chemical job at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

We are having quite a number of members unemployed at present and no relief from the prospects for some time. Some of the boys have traveled to other cities and gone to work, we hear.

There has been some (much more than necessary) discussion regarding our 3 per cent assessment and some has not been to the credit of the members doing the talking. You are entitled to a return on your investment and if you do not get it you should complain, but you should do it to the board or on the floor meeting night.

It should be done in a business-like and sensible manner, without personal or selfish motives. If you expect to get something for nothing it will be worth about that. You have to pay for anything you get and the best you can get is usually the cheapest in the long run. It takes money to run any organization and the trick is to employ that money to the best advantage. If you see a better way to do it, don't just gripe about it. Present it in good form and like as not it will be adopted.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO. Editor:

Local No. B-453 has done one thing that we are proud of, for we understand some of the other locals have had trouble with this company. It is the American District Telegraph Co. With the support of our business manager, we placed our members on the jobs. The A. D. T. Co. is installing burglar alarm systems in several stores. Here in Springfield, Mo., our members, Brothers Slidewell and LeJeune, have carried the job well ahead of schedule. The A. D. T. representative is well pleased with union labor.

Our president, Brother Guy Walker, Business Manager J. E. Thompson and Fred Rosenberger and Bud Livingston from No. 95, of Joplin, Mo., all took a trip to St. Louis and visited Local No. 1. They were surely impressed by the interest Local No. 1 boys show and the manner in which they conduct their business. Also what a wonderful business manager Brother Arthur Schading is. They had a very pleasant trip. They mixed business with pleasure by touring the night spots along Sixth Street hot spots that evening and Bud Livingston's new handle

is "I Double Dare You," which is from that popular song hit.

Our work is a little slack for the narrow backs right at this time, but it is looking better.

We have 365 miles of R. E. A. coming up in our jurisdiction, which we hope to cover. The scale for linemen will be \$1 per hour, which will also be in our next contract with the S. G. & E. Co., which is coming up.

If there are any of you Brothers thinking about vacations, try coming to the Ozarks, where the catfish grow big. I am going this summer for another big one. The last one weighed 27 pounds.

W. D. BUTLER.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Editor:

Well, here we are again after a prolonged silence, and we hope to be a regular contributor to these columns hereafter. We note with pleasure at this time that we now have with us the women's auxiliary. This should mean an increased attendance at local meetings with a friendlier feeling between Brothers and their families. The women's auxiliary was organized February, 1938, with approximately 21 members, and is gradually growing in membership. Officers elected are as follows: Mrs. R. A. Schmidt, chairman; Mrs. R. K. Blaine, first vice president; Mrs. Earl Jones, second vice president; Mrs. J. J. Trimble, recording secretary; Mrs. William Carlson, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Ben Radke, press secretary. The women's auxiliary was organized under its own power and shortly after organizing the women gave an open house party to the entire membership (Local No. 500) at Lockwood Park. We understood that a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Also we know the women's auxiliary has a capable press secretary, Mrs. Ben Radke. So we will soon read in this magazine under the heading of woman's auxiliary, some interesting news. We Brothers of Local No. 500 do heartily wish the women success in every way.

Also, we Brothers of Local No. 500 have lost in these last two months two faithful Brothers, George Pfeiffer and Fritz Halowitz. Our deepest sympathy is extended their families.

We noticed in the March issue of the JOURNAL an article entitled: "Be a Kibitzer, Brother; It's Easier." By golly, how sad, yet how true in many cases. Read it, on page 138. We read it over several times, blinked our eyes and oh, well, why talk about it?

We know news travels fast, but this correspondent after having answered a letter from a lineman up east about two and one-half years ago, just received an answer to that letter a while back. We do not mean to cast any reflections on that Brother, for we really did enjoy hearing from him on conditions, etc., up there. We hope if he reads this he won't be offended and in turn will come on with another letter, which we surely will answer.

We pick up the I. B. E. W. magazine each month and eagerly, yes hurriedly, turn to the back page and scan that page entitled "On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two," expecting to see the poor helper (grunt) mentioned there. Alas, nothing but linemen. Well, we live in hopes. Maybe someday, who knows? So, Brothers, until next time—

ADIOS.

L. U. NO. 505, MOBILE, ALA. Editor:

We have at present assembled here in Mobile one of the finest and best looking groups of wire twisters and pipe benders that ever worked together on one job, to be exact, 30 in number. How's that for young



L. U. No. 505, Mobile, Ala., points with pride to the manly beauty of this gang of southern wire-jerkers assembled to do the job for the National Gypsum Company's new plant.

Local No. 505 and Mobile? I am enclosing a photograph to prove what I say; while some of them might look a little mussed up to you it's only because they are anticipating working a little and after 4:30 they will doll up and see what else there is to Mobile besides the job we are on.

Let me say here before passing that we regret the absence of one of the best looking members of our gang. After considerable begging and pleadings from all the gang he consented to change places with the writer and allow the demands of his workers to take his place in the picture, then the terrible calamity occurred which has deprived you readers of the privilege of seeing what we think is a treat. But I moved the camera just far enough to cut the gentleman in two, but if we can prevail on him to do so will try to get a picture of him alone to satisfy this disappointment. Oh, yes; this gentleman, whom many of you will know is none other than P. Christian, of Local No. 613, Atlanta, who with eight other Brothers, namely, P. Weir, W. Causey (Big Boy), C. Brown, V. Bryant, Sam Adams, J. Holcomb (Slim), G. Kilburn and C. Dodge, all of Atlanta; also, J. A. King, G. H. Taylor, C. Hamilton, A. Dean, Ed Giddens, of L. U. No. 136, Birmingham; Duel Wright, Nashville, and last but not least, from L. U. No. 505, W. V. Dooley, William R. Hauck, Roy Bennett, C. Barnard, Gus Rampanos, M. K. Smith, C. Horton, R. Alvarez, W. J. Stapleton, A. Dunn, R. Busbee, O. M. Brooke, Jr., A. McArthur, C. C. Williams, and third from the right standing is none other than his honor the president of Local No. 505, Jonnie Jacobson. We are all at work on the new National Gypsum Company's plant, which is nearing completion, so when you Brothers read of this sudden outburst of Mobile don't start packing your suitcases and heading for here, because we have the situation perfectly in hand and while every man here is working there isn't room for any more and by the time you read this I feel sure that this little gang who have met here for the first time will be separated and all be back to their respective homes.

After reading several letters in last month's JOURNAL relative to the possibilities of a change in the code to create more business, it strikes me the same as others that it is not for the benefit of the workman but for the benefit of the manufacturer and the power companies, and I think it would be wise for every local to put up a stiff fight to uphold the present standards of electrical work and have all its members take the time to carry the message into their shops and talk

the upholding of present standards instead of lowering them.

Speaking of last month's JOURNAL, in my letter I spoke of the efficient work of our business manager. Well, he felt quite big that he had been pointed out as a hard worker and started to thank me for the compliment. I shamed him until he discovered his name spelled with a "C" (Crooks), instead of a "B" (Brooks). Well, all he had to say was that if that was the way I felt I could at least keep it to myself and not make out like the printer had made a mistake in the print.

Wake up, all you locals that have the crepe out, and tell us where you are and what you are doing. We are all interested. Here's hoping for a big spring and a bigger summer, and while this is the April issue it is still not an April Fool joke.

C. C. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Well, things have been happening in our town. Some good, some bad. On February 1, after several months of fruitless negotiations with the local contractors in an effort to get a working agreement with them, a general holiday of all union electrical workers working in the shops was called. After two days, three of the shops involved signed an agreement and our members went back to work. These shops are the Byck Electric Co., Electrical Contracting Co. and H. K. Peterson. However, the largest shop in the city, the Industrial Electric Co., refused and is still refusing to enter into an agreement with our local. A complaint has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board against this contractor for refusing to bargain with their employees. When this case is given a hearing and the workers present their side of the case, with claims for wages for time lost since February 1, no doubt some interesting developments will take place.

Prior to the calling of the holiday, the S. H. Kress Co., through their general contractor, awarded to the Industrial Electric Co. the contract for the electrical work and air-conditioning on their new store under construction here. The Kress Co. and the general contractor had been advised that trouble was brewing and asked to defer the letting of the contract until such time as an agreement could be reached with the Industrial Electric Co., or else until we had received definite assurances from them that they did not intend to enter into an agreement. This they refused to do. So on February 1 our members were called off this

and all other jobs. After almost two weeks of fruitless effort to settle the matter, non-union men were placed on the job. Kress was notified that pickets would be placed on the job if they did not do something to remedy the situation. They in very plain words, told us that they were supporting the contractor, and that in their opinion our stand was unfair.

When pickets were placed on the job, all union men of other crafts walked off the job. These included the Hod Carriers and Common and Building Laborers' Union, Carpenters and Plumbers. After a week of picketing, the general contractor agreed to enter into a building trades' agreement and our pickets were withdrawn in order to permit the other crafts to go back to work. But our fight is still on, both with the Kress Co. and the electrical contractor. We have received and are still receiving splendid support from all of organized labor in Savannah.

Space does not permit us to name all to whom we would like to express our thanks for their assistance. But we do want to say that the International Office has given us every help possible. Brother H. E. Jacks, International Representative, was here for almost a month doing the seemingly impossible. Brother W. B. Jarvis, representative of the A. F. of L., the Georgia Federation of Labor, the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly and the Building Trades Council of Savannah have all given us their wholehearted support. Not to mention our own Business Manager W. L. Ferrell and the officers and members of Local No. 508. Especially we think that the members who "carried the banner" should be thanked. And we are going to prove to all of those well wishers that they did not misplace their faith and confidence in us. We are going to carry on this fight on this job until the last fixture is hung. And then if we can get the proper sanction from the I. O., we intend to picket the finished job, after the other crafts finish, for an indefinite period of time. It is our intention to win this job. Failing in this, we want to make it impossible for the building trades in any other city to have to go through the same thing as we have. And we believe it will be a great help if members of the Brotherhood in other places will call upon the manager of the local Kress store and inform him that you are aware of the trouble on the job in Savannah.

But enough of serious problems for the nonce (that is a good word that we especially call to the attention of "Bachie"). We have been severely criticized for our laxity in contributing to the JOURNAL. So I guess I may as well break down and confess that a "red-headed woman" was the cause of it all. You know, one of those kind that take your heart and "break it in little pieces, now how do you do." We have picked up the pieces and put them back together, but the old pump sounds like a Model T going up hill, skipping on two cylinders. Maybe some of our talented poets who contribute to the "One On Every Job" page may be able to offer some advice as to what to do. Sleepy Steve almost hit the nail on the head in the February issue, but not quite. Come on, fellows, I am giving the distress signal. Tell us what to do. But be sure you are laughing with me and not at me.

A. W. "BUCK" THIOR.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

The California Unemployment Reserves Act is an act to establish a system of unemployment reserve funds for the state to take care of the large number of the population of the state that do not have permanent employment.

California has found that private charity and local relief can not bear the burden of relief for unemployment. To take care of that situation this Act was designed and to accumulate a reserve fund to make the payments provided by the Act.

Those not included in the provisions of the Act are: Agricultural labor, domestic service in private homes, maritime service, this service being prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from being subject to such tax, work performed for a son, daughter, wife or a minor child in the employ of its father or mother, service performed for the United States Government, work performed in the service of charitable, religious or educational institution.

An employment unit means, under the terms of the Act, any individual, organization, partnership, association, trust, estate, stock company, insurance company, that has in its employ one or more individuals.

An employer means an employing unit, which for some portion of the day for 20 different weeks in the calendar year, has four or more individuals employed. Such employers are subject to the provisions of the Act during the whole calendar year.

Benefits mean the money payments payable to an individual as provided in the Act with respect to his unemployment.

An individual is deemed totally unemployed if in any week subsequent to January 1, 1938, he performs no service and receives no wages.

He is deemed partially unemployed in any week subsequent to January 1, 1938, if he receives less than the benefit he would receive if totally unemployed and eligible.

Under the terms of the Act suitable employment means work in an individual's usual occupation or work that he is reasonably fitted to do.

Benefits are not denied if an individual refuses work under any of the following conditions: strike, lockout or labor dispute, if wages and hours are less favorable than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or if as a condition of being employed he is required to join a company union or resign from a bona-fide labor union to which he may belong.

The funds are created by contributions paid in and received by the fund as provided, as following: Each employer employing four or more individuals shall pay during 1936, .90 per cent of all wages paid by him subject to the Act. In 1937, 1.8 per cent of all wages and in 1938, 2.71 per cent.

Beginning January 1, 1936, each worker, subject to this Act, working for the same employer shall contribute to the fund one-half of 1 per cent of his wages paid to him by his employer, from January 1, 1937, nine tenths of 1 per cent and from January 1, 1938, and thereafter 1 per cent of his wages.

These contributions are exempt from attachments, garnishments, executions or other remedy for the collection of debts.

If an employer fails to make payments as required by the Act and fails to pay the contributions of the employees, he is liable for the payments and interest at 12 per cent per annum.

An employee is not eligible for benefits on account of partial or total unemployment with respect to any week unless he is physically able to work whenever called on by his employer and has registered for work and has continued thereafter to register both for work and as unemployed at the nearest public employment office in the district in which he was last employed.

The waiting period under the Act is four weeks of total unemployment from January 1, 1938, to January 1, 1939, and three weeks thereafter and not more than the total time of such waiting period is required of

any individual in any 52 consecutive weeks in order to establish his eligibility for total unemployment benefits.

An individual who works less than three days in any week may file notice of partial unemployment and no waiting period is required of any individual claiming partial unemployment benefits.

There is only one thing wrong with this Act; the employee that is employed by a small firm, say for instance one that has only three employees, is not called on to pay to the fund nor is the employer.

This employee is more liable to be either partially or totally unemployed while waiting between jobs and for the reason that he is employed by a small employer having only three employees, which is under the number that is required by the Act, is more likely to need the benefits of the Act than the man who works for a larger employer.

Why should the little fellow and his employee be penalized because he is not in the class with his larger competitor, and why should the workers not all have the same break?

This Act is all right as far as it goes but it don't go far enough in so far that it only protects a part of the unemployed.

P. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

About a year ago Robert L. Ripley in one of his "Believe It Or Not" cartoons stated that Galveston, a city of 60,000, regulated traffic without the aid of a single traffic light. While this was true at the time the city is now installing signal lights at 25 of our business intersections.

Being in town recently I snapped a picture of Brothers Fred and Eldred Sexton who are installing the new traffic lights. The picture shows them beside one of the four control boxes containing relays which are primarily energized from the central fire station. In case of fire all lights change to



"Believe It or Not," Galveston is now getting traffic signals. Brothers Fred and Eldred Sexton, of L. U. No. 527, are busy installing them.

yellow and flicker for a period of two minutes, then automatically return to normal operating position unless it is reset again. The cables are all underground, thus no wires are strung overhead to mar the beauty of the city. At each intersection are four pedestal stands.

In December the press gave us our four hundred thirty-second issue of the JOURNAL with its holly red cover for Christmas. Though January and February weren't very colorful March brought out the green of spring, or maybe it was St. Patrick's Day. But considering the cover it had, I think it is very expressive of our type of work denoted by the marginal sketches of building, transportation, manufacturing, power, generating, transmission and radio.

Freddie Bauman, who had his card in the I. O. while in the insurance business, transferred it back into our local last month. He probably found the electrical business wasn't so bad after all. E. A. Fish, having his card in the local since 1924, is transferring it to the I. O. For the past four years he has been a lift bridge operator near High Island. So we gain one and lose one.

The Houston Lighting and Power Company laid a submarine cable across the bay to supply us with current. I understand it cost \$2.50 per foot and is two and a half miles long. It must have been a good job for the factory man to make three splices in it to hold 66,000 volts under salt water. I hope he did make a good job of it. If it ever breaks down we will be temporarily out of lights until the La Marque substation can throw us on one of the emergency lines that still remain on the causeway. These high lines have been in use since 1925 at which time we began getting current from the Deepwater power plant.

About the only other matter of interest was the building trades putting on a full time business manager to regulate affairs in the construction work. Our building trades cards cost \$1 per quarter but we feel it is well worth the price.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 570, TUCSON, ARIZ.

Editor:

Buenos dias, senores! Our besetting sin is "manana," but eventually we get around to things if we are prodded plenty, even unto the press secretary writing a letter, if such this may be called.

Putting it mildly, conditions locally are not ideal; practically no construction going on and what there is, is mostly grabbed off by cut-throat competition, keeping the shops which are under contract with us idle. We are handicapped by the lack of any city, county or state electrical ordinances, but are doing our damndest to get that rectified. Our local is in somewhat the condition of a man with arthritis—don't know whether to try something internally, apply heat externally or try a different climate, but we have a very good specialist in Brother Gaillac, who gives us all the attention he can spare from his other patients.

The local power company employees are fairly well organized under a Class B I. B. E. W. charter of their own and we hope and expect to see a satisfactory contract signed in the very near future.

A building trades council has been chartered here, lately. Naturally it takes time for any movement to get under way, but some advance has been made already in the drive to make Tucson a closed shop town.

"La Fiesta de los Vaqueros," in other words, the annual rodeo which is held here the latter part of February, drew its usual number of celebrities and visitors. General

Pershing, who is seriously ill here at the Desert Sanitarium, was unable to attend for the first time in years.

C. H. KING ("Three Wire").

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I have not had the pleasure of writing the WORKER for some time, but I find a great satisfaction in sending in this article.

There are a few of us here in Mobile working under the jurisdiction of Local No. 505. In July, 1937, this charter was granted. They had nothing; today they have two nice jobs that are 100 per cent union. Brother O. C. Brooks, Sr., who is the business manager, deserves a lot of credit for what he has done and is a credit to any local. A hard working, sincere worker and will go a long way in organization of the electrical workers. Here is the best of wishes and all the help that the boys from No. 613 can give you.

There is one other thing that we want to say. We are working on the new National Gypsum plant for the Hatfield Electric Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It is 100 per cent union and 100 per cent A No. 1 job. Under the very able superintendency of Brother George C. Schlee and Foreman Paul Wier, the latter of No. 613, it is a pleasure to work here.

The Hatfield Electric Co., through Brother Schlee, have made this so. We have never worked for them before, but we all feel that we would go almost anywhere to give them a good day's work and to have the pleasure of being associated with them. We hope that they will find a lot more work here and that Brother Schlee will stay here or in the South.

We boys wish to express our thanks to Brother Brooks for the way he has received us here and also to Brother Schlee for his part in making our stay in Mobile a pleasant one.

Brother C. C. Williams, the scribe for Local No. 505, has one big trouble; he does not write like he talks. In the last issue of the WORKER he did not tell us all he knew. He must be holding out. Send in more of it, Brother Williams.

It is my understanding that the electrical workers have lost the work on the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta. I hope this is not true.

We are all enjoying Mobile and its flowers and people, also the fishing.

Hoping for the best of success for Brother Brooks and his local.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. B-663, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

Well, fellows, do you know where Milwaukee is? What, you don't? Well, for goodness sake! Why I thought everyone knew where we fellows of Local No. B-663, I. B. E. W., were holding our regular meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

But, of course, if you don't know and would like to know where our little village of Milwaukee is I'll give you a tip. Now listen! Milwaukee is part way between Lake Michigan on the east, West Allis on the west, Cudahy on the south and Shorewood on the north.

Now we of Local No. B-663 gather together in Milwaukee from all the above-mentioned places for the purpose of giving our support to an up and coming and fighting organization.

If you are ever in our locality, look us up and meet a bunch of guys who come from the Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., West Allis; A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee; Pittsburgh Plate

Glass Co., Milwaukee, and the Albertson Electric Co., Milwaukee, to fight for the rights of our craft, the right to have an organization of our own choosing to act as representatives for us in the battle for existence and happiness.

We of Local No. B-663 think we are entitled to a bit of space in our JOURNAL because our case may be a warning and a lesson to some of our more unfortunate and younger organizations.

We have had quite some experiences in organization and desertion by some of our former good (?) members.

To begin with we were quite well on the way to very good contracts with our employers and a very large membership when this thing of Committee for Industrial Organization was formed and brought to the attention of our local by some very influential officers of our group from Allis Chalmers. Of course, Allis's has been a very hard plant to organize as crafts so we sort of sponsored and helped financially to organize the unorganized laborers at the plant. We were quite successful in inspiring interest and getting a fine federal local started, when bang! our financial secretary and some of his Brother officers of Local No. B-663 deserted No. B-663, usurped the offices of the federal local, and by a small "short count" vote under the auspices and inspiring oratory of former Brothers Costello and Martin, took our federal local to their bosom and called it "their" Local No. 248, U. A. W. Then, not being satisfied, the Local No. 248, U. A. W., offered some of our "craftsmen" the "power"



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of their large "industrial" organization if these "craftsmen" would join. Of course, some "help" is necessary in industrial plants and every man want to "keep his job" without "trouble," so some of the "boys" of crafts and new men joined up with the U. A. W. for "peace sake," thereby giving impetus to that group until we of the Allis Chalmers I. B. E. W. Local No. B-663 were on the spot. We decided we were entitled to our rights as Americans and workers to belong to any group we, ourselves, as maintenance electricians, chose to represent us, and with the solidified aid and support and faith of our Brothers of B-663 from the A. O. Smith Corp., the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and the Albertson Electric Co., we fought back at the C. I. O.-U. A. W. and kept them from getting closed shops until they practically asked the National Labor Board to hold an election, presuming of course that they would win the right to a closed plant at West Allis for the C. I. O. But the Labor Board decided, after a very hard-fought hearing here at Milwaukee, in which the Hon. Joseph Padway ably represented the so-called "minority" or A. F. of L. groups from Allis's, that the production workers could vote for or against the C. I. O. with no choice of another organization, the powerhouse could vote for C. I. O. or A. F. of L. or neither, the maintenance electricians could vote for C. I. O., A. F. of L., or neither, and the draftsmen and engineers could vote independent or C. I. O.

The decision was finally handed down thus: Production workers to be represented by the C. I. O.; the electricians maintenance department to be represented by Local No. B-663, A. F. of L.; powerhouse employees to be represented by A. F. of L., and draftsmen to be represented by their independent organization. So you see, fellows, we are quite happy at present in believing we can now work out a contract and make for closer harmony between the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the electrical workers and work out a happier existence, knowing full well that Local No. B-663 and the fellows of which it is made up are fighters and stickers for craftsmanship, fighting for Americanism and the ideals of the original organizers of all labor in the United States.

Well, so long, fellows; remember Local No. B-663, Milwaukee, when you drop around this way. See you again some time, same place.

LESTER COCHIN.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Spring must be putting a lot of pep in the scribes to Correspondence as the letters were out of the ordinary this month, I would say all real letters. My friend, Bachie, gave me the panning I expected, but I will be right back at that boy later in this letter, for I still think I have him beat in this climatic controversy.

To start with the tourists are all burning the roads up at present getting out of Florida for points north, and that is a sure sign that some of us building trades birds are going to work soon, for it may sound like a joke but while the tourist is here in the winter the slogan is, "Quiet! Hammers, saws and other tools may wake up the baby," but loud auto horns demanding curb service by the tourists are in order.

The scribe from Jacksonville, Texas, wants someone to inform him on how to get the Brothers to attend meetings regularly. I hope Brother "Spat" secures that information and then whispers in my ear, for I have been trying to figure out some way to do that for over 20 years, so far no luck. I have come to the conclusion that the boys that attend

meetings and help out are the union men, the ones that are not interested in the meetings are just plain card men.

That boy, Charley Wolf, from L. U. No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, who says they had three-phase power on their churns when he was a boy back in Botkins Center may be right at that. I don't know how old Charley is, but I do know that in 1890 when I was 10 years old we had three-phase power on our churn—my sister, my brother, and myself. I think I was the high-phase for my brother was the oldest and could whip me, so I had to do most of the alternating.

As I seem to be the only would be scribe that can take time to try and tell you what conditions are in South Florida through our JOURNAL, I will try and tell you what the situation looks like now, and it won't take long; there is plenty of contemplated work to start, but at present the Brothers have plenty of time to catch up on their fishing. We expect a good summer, but before deciding to come this way my advice is to contact the business manager of the local in the jurisdiction you have in mind. There is nothing I would like better to write in this letter than "Come on down, Brothers, there is plenty of work"; but that is out of the question, the work simply is not here.

Bachie, if you see Brother Dan Geary, extend the sincere sympathy of the boys of Local No. 728 in his recent bereavement. We were grieved to hear of his great loss.

In your last letter, Bachie, you inform me that there has been no snow in your city the past winter. What did you do since I was there last, move that state over the Mason and Dixon line? From 1901 to 1912 I was what was known as a boomer wood walker; about 1916 I was promoted, or demoted into the narrow back class, but while a hiker about 1906 I had occasion to drop out of a side door Pullman in Atlantic City, to take on a little nourishment, both solid and liquid. It happened about February, and you can't tell me the white stuff piled up in the streets was sugar or feathers. The most of us crackers down here are from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis and a few more small towns, so you will have to be good to tell us where the snow don't land.

I was born and raised within 150 miles of your city, and know climates don't change much in that distance. I will say that in the old days your city put out a good free lunch with a scuttle of suds, but it could not be compared with those of Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo. The brand of liquor in your city was great, but several years later when Cheney Meyers, B. A. for L. U. No. 2, of St. Louis, sent a gang of us wood walkers over to Bloomington and Peoria, Ill., to help Ma Bell un-scramble a first class sleet storm, I found out where you got that liquor with the kick from.

Anyway, Bachie, don't let the ties get away from you as I think I am in the market for them. I expect the home guard bathing beauties that have been here all winter are on their way back to your fair city now, but they will all be back next winter, and we will be glad to have them for they are all nice girls.

As there is no news at present worth writing, and I could not write it up properly if there was, I will close until next month.

J. H. G.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Gee, these columns are worse than 30-day notes for making 30 days seem like 30 minutes. We recently read some psychologist's statement that it isn't the number of years that makes you old, it's whether you

retain your interest in life. If such be the case, it will be no time at all until we again resume those three-cornered portions of posterior wear.

Ross McCandless, draft horse of the American Legion and one of our most active members, finally was compelled to listen to the dictates of a bad heart and is now sojourning in the Veterans' Hospital at Lincoln, Nebr. We have missed that hearty slap on the back and sincerely hope it will not be long until Ross is again with us.

J. J. Bachman, one of our demon linemen, is now convalescing after having some of his interior economies removed. But we are hoping that by the time this appears Jim will again be surveying the world from the top of a pole.

We also take this opportunity to send greetings and hopes for a speedy recovery to George Tatman.

Things have been very quiet with our organization, but we are hoping that large and copious quantities of sunshine will again instill the boys with that desire to organize, so rudely interrupted last spring.

Now that spring is again here and the farmers are plowing, and everyone is thinking of the wonderful garden they are going to grow this year (before the grasshoppers get it), isn't it time that we of organized labor do a little sowing on our own account? How about each one of us doing a little sowing and cultivating on one of the unorganized until a union believer blossoms forth, to furnish more seeds in the garden of organized labor? If each one of us were to produce one new member, what a gain that would be and what a comfortable glow around the heart! How about making it a spring resolution?

Are your dues up to date? We sometimes wonder what the various members of local unions would have thought had they been sent into the World War with a shiny, new gun and no ammunition. Yet these same men will allow their local dues to become two, three, four or even more months in arrears and then squawk their heads off because their local can accomplish nothing. You must remember that your dues mean the same thing to your local that a bullet means to a soldier. And without ammunition, no battle can be won.

We have been reading of the activities of Local No. B-292 at Minneapolis, Minn., and have just about decided to requisition some of their leaders. We believe they might act as a spinal support to some of our members whose backbones have turned to jelly.

After much correspondence, this state has finally been granted the services of an I. B. E. W. organizer and we are hoping that no future REA project will be started unless he has a finger in the pie.

To those of our members now out of work and who do not attend meetings: Your local now has a list of all REA projects in the state. This information is at your disposal and we will be glad to have you avail yourselves of same.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. B-957, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

We wish to thank Brother S. J. Christiano for the wonderful help that he has given us, and also for arranging for the speakers at our membership meetings. And as a result of hearing the various speakers, our people are beginning to get into the spirit of the union, and it is very encouraging to the officers when they find that all of the members are back of them 100 per cent. The same can be said for the stewards, numbering 95, and representing every department

in the Camden plant. This group meets each Wednesday, and is always well represented, regardless of the weather conditions, and they are the ones that are keeping the officers on their toes by bringing in the different complaints that they gather from their individual departments. And after they have made a complaint, they want answers. And they insist upon the right answers, and as a result our local is taking in new members each day. At the last stewards' meeting Sister Shapiro, in reporting for the membership committee, stated that after the reinstatement of two men in No. 8 building, third floor, this floor has now gone I. B. E. W.

Brother Harvey stated that the social affair will follow the regular membership meeting on Wednesday, April 6, plans have been completed, and that we would have dancing, refreshments, and entertainment. So we are all looking forward to April 6 at the Labor Temple.

L. R. VAN EMBURGH.

L. U. NO. B-1026, MALDEN, MASS.

Editor:

It is several months since I have sent a letter to the WORKER, as there has not been a great deal to write about, but it is my sad duty to let the Brotherhood know that a charter member of our local, Brother Michael J. Birmingham, passed away last month. Brother Birmingham, better known as "Mike," was well known to the members of the Brotherhood, as he went to several conventions and generally made himself heard. He was president of our local several times, in fact he was president in 1934 when he retired on pension. Mike had few enemies and many friends, he lived a full life and was always on the go right up to the last. The I. B. E. W. was built by such men as Mike, God rest his soul.

We lost another good member this month, Brother Patrick Carroll, who joined our local in 1919. He always did his bit and was well liked by everybody. It was good the way the Brothers turned out to lay him to rest.

Another attempt was made this year to put the license law over and I. V. P. Keaveney said if the members would contact their Senators it would go over.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. B-1048, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

I have been appointed as reporter for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to submit any items of interest concerning our local, No. B-1048, here at the R. C. A. plant. I was appointed at the executive board meeting March 9.

We have been receiving some very fine publicity in our local labor paper, the Indiana Labor Mirror, through a series of articles written by our business manager, Francis O'Rourke, and I believe readers of the JOURNAL will be interested in reading this one, which defines responsibilities of the union and the company in electrical manufacturing:

LOCAL UNION VS. MANAGEMENT

By Francis O'Rourke
(Business Agent Local No. B-1048)

The instinct of unionism has been defined and now may I invite you to sit with me while we analyze the actual standing in the case of Local Union vs. Management. Let us first look at the brief presenting the local's side of the case. Its first page deals with the local's birth or when the majority of the workers in this (R. C. A.) plant united together under the banner of the I. B. E. W.

and negotiated with the management for a contract or agreement. Now what is the contract and what does it accomplish? The contract is a pledge of faith between the management and the workers or members of the local union.

It pledges the management to recognize the worker's right to have a voice in how much he shall be paid for his services, the worker's right to receive consideration for his length of service, his right to elect representatives of his own choosing to settle any disputes that may arise and the assurance that he will not be unjustly deprived of his job and livelihood. In other words, it makes the workers active partners of the management in the production of the articles manufactured by the company.

What are the workers as partners in this company pledged to do in order that both parties may keep faith with the contract? The management is engaged in a competitive industry where he must compete with competitors for the orders of those using the product. This means that he must be able to meet quality and production requirements and if he is paying his workers more for their services than his competitors, then, in order to secure orders he must give a better quality product than the others to recompense the buyer for the additional cost.

The orders of the consumer or buyer are the life lines of the company and the local union, therefore the production partner or member pledges to produce a higher quality product with a reasonable amount of production in order that the management or sales partner may retain present orders and through a better quality product receive more orders, necessitating increased production, increased personnel and steady work for the present members or workers. To summarize the partnership and its benefits, let us note:

The management receives: Higher quality product, increased production, satisfied customers, increased orders and the prosperity derived from an active and conscientious partnership.

The union member receives: A fair remuneration for his services, representation, better conditions and security.

Combine these and the partners both receive equal benefits, the consumer a better product and all enjoy peace and prosperity.

Now, what about the workers who as yet have not become active partners in this enterprise? Are they assisting the union members in carrying out the pledge of the production partner? Are they assisting the management in carrying out their pledge as sales partner? Are they doing their part to promote a better product, peace and prosperity? If you who are reading this are not active partners, then you are neither assisting the sales partner nor the production partner and are not keeping faith. It is your duty to assist in the endeavor of both partners to honor their respective pledges by becoming united with the production partner, Local No. B-1048, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, responsible to the sales partner for the quality of the product and to yourself for your benefit and security.

JAMES W. MULRY.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Union Label and Industrial Exhibition
Coming to Cincy!—Local B-1061 Ready
and Rarin' to Go—Women's
Auxiliaries to Attend

On May 16 to 21, the spacious and glorious old Music Hall in Cincinnati will house the first national display of union made "Made in America" products.

Mobilizing the powerful force of the union

market of 25,000,000 Americans to offset the depression will be the aim of this great exhibit. Many of the manufacturers who employ the union labels, shop cards or buttons of the A. F. of L. or those with contractual conditions paralleling A. F. of L. principles, will be represented. Already Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., the Crosley Radio Corp., the makers of fine Crosley radios and fine Crosley Shelvador refrigerators (look for the label) and many others are planning on large display booths.

With the \$6,000,000,000 annual spending of A. F. of L. union earnings for living needs, the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition is going to be the most effective agent so far used to accelerate sales for unionized manufacturing plants and industries.

The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries will be nobly on hand for this exhibit, as their convention will be held in Cincinnati at the same time. The American women are the greatest spenders (ask any man) of moneys. This delegation of housewife membership can and are doing quite a tremendous job of being union minded.

A book form catalogue directory will be published that will be the first catalogued union made "Made in America" products and union manned services directory ever printed. This catalogue will be available to all locals of A. F. of L. types and to American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.

Local B-1061, of Cincinnati, members of the Crosley Radio Corp., manufacturing union made radios and refrigerators (look for the label), is impatiently awaiting the opening gun of this massive exhibit. The three delegates appointed to the convention are Frieda Donaldson, Joseph Moffat and Samuel J. Sullivan.

MICKEY HARRIS.

L. U. NO. B-1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

I am very sorry that we have been negligent in the past about sending you information or news from our union. Our officers are: President, Jean Johnston; vice president, Elsie Travis; recording secretary, Dorothy Alden; financial secretary, Lois McMillen; treasurer, Lottie Lee; business manager, Agnes Barker.

We have been very successful so far in all our undertakings. We were forced to strike on the sixteenth of June, 1937, just 30 days after our union was organized. We were out just eight hours, finally reaching an agreement to take 50 per cent of the raise we were asking for immediately and the other 50 per cent if the company was able to secure a rate raise on telephones, to which they were entitled, as we had and still do have lower rates than our surrounding cities and towns. We also agreed on a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays.

Most important, we got a verbal agreement for closed shop, therefore we are 100 per cent organized. We have only been successful due to determination and hard fighting on the part of our leaders, who at no time, even when things looked darkest, considered giving up the ship.

We add our largest bouquet to Arthur Bennett, international vice president, our organizer and certainly our best friend and adviser.

This covers our union history, which we are proud of today. We hope the International Office feels the same.

During the summer months we enjoyed several picnics and steak fries. Our crowning success was our first dance, held at the local county club, for which we sold 400 tickets.

Some time during the early basketball season we conceived the idea of a basketball team. Disregarding the fact that we had only four girls who knew anything about the game, we went blithely ahead and have played a good many games, but only won nine so far. May I say that those poor green satin trunks and white satin blouses have stood a lot of punishment and cleaned up a lot of dust from several gym floors, but better luck next year because I promise you we will play again.

We are making plans now for a soft ball team this spring. We do not know anything about this game, either, but we still have a lot of fun and are well supported by our fellow members in the union as well as a majority of the public.

I hope that some of this will give other unions some idea of how we have been able to keep ourselves united by our social activities, athletics and our informal get-togethers now and then. Combined they are an added incentive to every newcomer and create a tremendous amount of enthusiasm.

AGNES BARKER.

L. U. NO. B-1071, MINERVA, OHIO

Editor:

Local No. B-1071 held its regular meeting Friday, March 25. Attendance has been improving the last few months.

After the regular business meeting Lee Slates took charge and an enjoyable evening was spent playing bingo and cards.

Karl Scott acted as chef and served a bounteous and delicious luncheon.

"Ol' Dan Cupid" has been putting in some telling blows in No. B-1071. The recent marriages of Jack Brown, John Carson and Velma Gurney show he has not been idle. We sincerely wish them lots of happiness and good luck.

Lawson Grimes has returned to his home from the hospital where he was operated on for a rib injury. We hope to see him back on the job soon.

JOYCE HALEY.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

May I find space in the JOURNAL to say a general "hello!" to all the Brother locals of the I. B. E. W.? We are newly organized and somewhat unknown. We want to join the "gang" and in making ourselves known may I state that though we are signified as "maintenance," our Local Union No. B-1094 constitutes a most complete set-up of the electrical trade. About 60 per cent of our members are constructive electricians and have worked on the largest projects here on the East Coast. Thirty per cent of our members are general A-1 electricians in the Maryland shipyards. Five per cent of our members are linemen and 5 per cent are maintenance electricians. Our officers are men who have handled some of the largest projects in the country and all hold records for their ability, integrity and unselfish devotion to the "cause."

We have felt that being listed "maintenance" would create an inferior impression upon the local unions outside of Baltimore, where general electricians are listed, and we hope that this statement will create a better brotherly feeling and inform our Brother locals that we are more than "maintenance" men.

We understand that we are young and that we have lots yet to learn and will always offer a willing ear to whatever suggestions we may receive. We hope that the local unions of other states will recognize us through this identification and hope for their acceptance.

We have a very hard fight yet before us, but our hopes are high and with whatever co-operation our Brother locals will show us, we will win 100 per cent.

Hoping that this year of 1938 will be generous to all our Brother locals, and most favorable to our International Office, we of Local Union No. B-1094, at Baltimore, Md., say adieu. W. J. SEXTON.

JOHN J. RITTER, President.

P. S.—Two new members signed up at our last meeting of March 15. Our meetings are on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. We hope everyone will be down at 1222 St. Paul Street. W. J. SEXTON.

L. U. NO. B-1098, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

Local B-1098 was formed in August of last year, and we have a membership of 500, which is 100 per cent of the employees of our plant, namely, the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, of Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

Under capable leadership and in the hands of a good line of officers, we have succeeded in carrying on a very pleasant relationship with the management. The plant officials and our business manager and board of stewards co-operate to the mutual advantage of all concerned. We have no complaints to make and we believe the management is well satisfied with our local union officials, who have not adopted the attitude that because the plant is unionized they must go around with a "chip on the shoulder." Everything is above board and harmonious.

As a criticism of some of the articles which have appeared in the publication, why don't more locals report of their progress or activities, instead of telling about what "Bill" or "Joe" did or said? Let's have more material reports. How do other locals fare with their companies? What are the other locals doing to support the ideals of the I. B. E. W.? This local, particularly, would like to hear from some members in other locals who have seen or worked with the products of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company. We ship wire and cable to all parts of the country, bearing union labels. Also, we should like to hear from other locals which may have succeeded in influencing competitive companies in their own territory to use union labels.

Let's get behind the I. B. E. W. and give it more zip and push! Basically, the union means protection of your weekly pay envelope, but in order to be effective it has to include shops and factories all over the continent, so your insistence on union labels means the protection of your own job. We have heard much about wire and electrical products, which are being used every day, that do not bear union labels. For the sake of uniformity and for your own protection, all members of the I. B. E. W. should be determined to use only union products so that we may have greater representation in the field of industry. GEORGE J. SCHAFER.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

It is time for another bit of news from the western front and along the shores of the mighty Pacific, the land of sunshine and flowers, choice fruits, contented people, and a state full of electricians all looking for a hill full of gold.

While the boys of Local No. B-1154 are pegging along to the best of their ability our conditions have slowed down to quite an unsatisfactory degree. Still the boys look optimistically toward the new Housing Act, with the hopes of a fair reward.

The bill calls for a 90 per cent loan. Some time back the material and building supply companies set a reduction in all building materials. At that time they ballyhooed their case as a great patriotic effort to stimulate the building industry and to keep in line with the President's program of keeping the unemployed employed.

That was a good gesture, but as it happens the ones who want to build good homes have not the finance to build with. We have certain classes of people that can build any time they see fit to build but that does not throw a volume of business to the material concerns.

But about the time the government throws a few million dollars into the laps of the prospective builders, then up springs the building material chiseler. Lumber jumped \$7 per thousand and is due for another rise. Sand, gravel and cement took a jump three weeks before the bill was passed in which we presumed they anticipated the success of the bill a little sooner than the lumber companies. Sand jumped from 35c to 50c a ton at the bunkers and the same increase on the delivered product. Cement went from 48c to 72c per sack. The quotation also stated that electric wiring went from \$2.75 per outlet to \$3.25 per outlet and a service charge of \$15.

When the lumber rates dropped some five months ago from \$42.50 to \$32, which the legitimate building contractor claimed was a reasonable and fair rate to the dealers with a fair and profitable margin, the dealers themselves stated that all that they required was the volume to insure steady employment to their staffs with top wages.

But it seems that when there is a few dollars in sight they have all at once a change of heart in regard to their patriotic responsibilities. The fact of the matter is that when the material concerns get through with their program of new blood transfusion to the government housing program the prospective client is only getting from 51 to 68 per cent loan.

So, good readers, if you have a clear lot all you have to do is to get your \$500 or \$1,000 and build you a home.

I notice in the February issue of the JOURNAL where Brother Jim Gilbert, L. U. No. 728, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., states Bachie of the boardwalk was getting in his hair. Well, I can say one thing. Bachie surely knows his fruit. But when the Brother states that the California girls come to Florida to thaw out, he is just about to get in someone else's hair. Nevertheless, 'tis human nature for one to battle for the old home town. Anyhow, we must have some pretty thick-blooded girls on the California beaches as they can be seen on the beaches every day in the year. And the worst sunburn I ever got in my life was on Bachie's beach. The beds at the Hotel Brighton were pretty soft but not soft enough to sleep on with a bad case of sunburn. You can keep that tan on the year around in California and don't have to worry about any more sunburn.

Another walkout at the harbor and ships all tied up, but it looks like there will be a quick settlement from all indications.

Organized labor in southern California has one of the hardest combinations in the state to break. Our local Chamber of Commerce is strictly open shop and battles organized labor at all times. On top of that is the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the greatest foe known to the organized labor movement, and their chief aim at all times is to break down the morale of the organized workers. We also have the world wide known scab sheet, the Los Angeles Times. This paper keeps the public riled up at all times with false publications of the most detrimental nature.

I have always believed in the freedom of the press but I actually believe that if Harry

Chandler, its publisher, were in some countries he would have been marched before a sunrise firing squad long before this.

And now we have a new one which has just sprung into the limelight sponsoring themselves as "the Neutral Thousands," headed mostly by women scabs of the city, using radio time, and it also is in line with our organized labor busters and no doubt financed from the same sources.

Of course, we have seen them come and go and no doubt the destination of this one will be no further than those of the past.

O. B. THOMAS.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 190)

lieves. They will do their own housework, care for real children, mend and make clothing and cook actual meals when they enter their career of marriage.

"We all know this is so and yet comparatively few of the general high schools have in any serious way faced the situation. It is true that they have added domestic science courses apologetically and without enthusiasm. * * *

"It is time to make this subject a dignified one. I suggest for all groups except those in academic college preparation, home-making as a daily subject for all four years and for a complete single period each day. With the elementary skills of the home and the kitchen acquired in grades five to eight, there is a clear field for a course in the machines of the household and their use, in the children of the family and their care, in the economics of the home and the management of a husband, and in the art and artistry of home-making and the conventions of life among people."

Do you think this is the wrong kind of a subject for high school girls to be required to learn? Well, then, consider whether you know any woman whose life would be more successful if she had had this knowledge at the start of her married life. For many girls this would be the finest practical preparation for their future career.

Do you think your child's schooling gives him the best possible preparation for his or her future life, both in work and play, homekeeping, hobbies, the practical arts, social life, and a clear view of the real world? What do you think is needed? What can you as a mother, one of a group of mothers, do to see that the need is provided for?

LABOR PHILOSOPHY SET TO SWING

(Continued from page 178)

nique. This is the strength and weakness of the performance. It is light, bright, airy and brings a new point of view to the stage. When the authors elected to use the Broadway manner they, however, limited their production to the less profound aspects of the labor movement. The middle class created the Broadway jargon. The moneyed class supports Broadway. The garment workers have accepted the metier of the Great White Way and have used it skillfully to express labor ideas. Some day, perhaps, labor will not only produce great art as a medium for profound labor concepts, but will create a medium which may not have to be borrowed from the fleshpots.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.	NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	MOE-BRIDGES CORP. and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.	TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.	GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	RADIANT LAMP CORP., 25 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.	WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
	EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.	

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 5100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.		WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.	HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.		THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	STANLEY & PATTERSON COMPANY, 150 Varick St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 16th St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., Woodward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.	TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave., Brooklyn.	HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.	COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.	COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.		EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.



WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., Long Island City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 25 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

THOMAS A. CONLON, 60 West 15th St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP. and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.



★ PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES ★

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.
 FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.
 B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
 BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.
 DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
 ELMO LAMP SHADES, 38 West 21st St., New York City.
 FILSTEIN BROS., 382 Throop Ave., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
 FLORENCE LAMP SHADES, 150 West 22nd St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Com-munipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 West 24th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 27 West 27th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
 PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
 MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.
 IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 West 26th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.
 FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
 KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.
 LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.
 LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
 MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.
 NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
 PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.
 PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
 SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
 ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
 L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
 GEORGE ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.
 L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.
 SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.
 SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.
 SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.
 STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.
 SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
 URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broad-way, New York City.
 WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
 WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

★

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

IN MEMORIAM

Claude H. Smith, L. U. No. 855

Initiated May 10, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 855, record the death of our late Brother, Claude H. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED PARDIECK,
EUGENE V. ROWE,
FRED R. WILSON,
Committee.

Louis G. LaFleur, L. U. No. 196

Initiated May 26, 1922

It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 196, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Louis G. LaFleur.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM LINDBERG,
Secretary.

Williams Henry Brown, L. U. No. 333

Initiated March 7, 1919

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Williams Henry Brown.

Whereas in the death of Brother Brown our Local Union No. 333 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

PHILIP T. PLACE,
PAUL P. CONROY,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
Committee.

Everett L. Robinson, L. U. No. 333

Initiated March 11, 1916

It is with a sincere feeling of deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our beloved friend and esteemed Brother, Everett L. Robinson. One of the real "old-timers," Brother Robinson was admitted to membership in August, 1916. Since that time he has stood as a peerless example of a loyal and efficient member, loved and respected by all who knew him. To the Brotherhood he gave the full measure of service and devotion, his spirit exemplifying the finest traditions of the I. B. E. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 333 and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

PHILIP T. PLACE,
PAUL P. CONROY,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
Committee.

L. A. Jaeger, L. U. No. 1141

Initiated July 6, 1932

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, L. A. Jaeger; and

Whereas in his passing, Local Union No. 1141, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK BARBER,
FLOYD CLEMONS,
TOM RUSHING,
Committee.

Albert A. Barnekow, L. U. No. 313

Initiated July 26, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 313, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Albert A. Barnekow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 313 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WALTER A. LAFFERTY,
JOHN J. KENNEY,
WALTER J. OUTTEN,
Committee.

Thomas Battersby, L. U. No. 665

Initiated March 9, 1934

In Fond Memory of Thomas Battersby

We're feeling mighty gloomy, Tom,
Since you have gone away.
There seems to be no healing balm
In words that we can say.

The place you filled amongst us, now
Is vacant and we're sad.
You seemed the finest pal, somehow,
We fellows ever had.

You proved yourself to be a man
On whom we could depend.
It ever seemed to be your plan
To prove yourself our friend.

And so this tribute now we write,

'Tis all that we can do;
We're sure the angels robed in white
Were glad to welcome you.

—SPERGER.

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing from our midst of our beloved and well esteemed Brother, Thomas F. Battersby, who departed this life February 22, 1938.

Brother Battersby was one of those staunch believers in unionism in its truest and broadest sense, who lived it with each day.

As a member of the executive board and as a lay member, he gave his best efforts to advancing the work of the organization and for the betterment of his fellow workers, and this local has suffered a very severe loss.

Bowing our heads in sympathy with his family and offering the hand of fellowship to assist in any way we can, we, the members of Local Union No. 665, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do resolve to drape our charter for 30 days in his memory, and to send a copy of these resolutions to the family, to spread a copy on the minutes and to send a copy to the Journal for publication.

J. C. WOOD,
HOMER J. PAGE,
Resolutions Committee.

Clarence E. Leet, L. U. No. 481

Initiated May 6, 1931

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 481, mourn the passing of Brother Clarence E. Leet; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

C. LUTZ,
J. WOLFANGER,
W. STARKEY,
Committee.

Ivan K. Walter, L. U. No. B-965

Initiated October 6, 1937

It is with a most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local No. B-965, I. B. E. W., regret and mourn the loss of one of our Brothers, Ivan K. Walter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and regret to his wife, and a copy of these resolutions be sent her; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, a copy shall be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our International Office for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
LOCAL UNION NO. B-965.

Frank L. Esting, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated June 22, 1895

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Frank L. Esting; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. B-18 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

GEORGE A. EVANS,
ERNEST P. TAYLOR,
WALTER R. SAUNDERS,
Committee.

Alfred Schlatter, L. U. No. 40

Initiated April 21, 1936

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 40, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on January 20, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Alfred Schlatter; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 40, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES L. THOMAS,
FRED WARD,
Committee.

J. R. Jones, L. U. No. 734

Initiated February 4, 1926

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. R. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

W. H. BAKER,
V. M. SYLVESTER,
JOHN D. FOSTER,
Committee.

Wally Haselton, L. U. No. 40

Initiated February 17, 1936

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 40, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on January 28, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Wally Haselton; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 40 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES L. THOMAS,
FRED WARD,

Committee.

E. Martin, L. U. No. B-839

Initiated July 7, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-839, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, E. Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Martin and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-839, I. B. E. W.

O. DRUGAN,
K. SHANNON,
M. DOLAN,

Committee.

Isaac K. English, L. U. No. 669

Initiated March 5, 1914

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy president and Brother, Isaac K. English; and

Whereas in the death of Brother English, Local Union No. 669, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 669, pay tribute to the sterling character of our beloved Brother and president, a valued member, a loyal friend and a good citizen, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother and president; and be it further

Resolved, That our local stand for one minute in silent prayer to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his loyalty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and president, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 669 and a copy to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CARL M. WILSON,
JOHN J. COFFEY,
R. A. VANDERBURG,

Committee.

Frank Brennan, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated February 3, 1906

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Brennan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brennan, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Brennan and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Guy H. Smith, L. U. No. 708

Initiated December 5, 1934

The first member of Local Union No. 708 to answer the final call has been taken from our midst. In the passing of our former secretary, Brother Guy H. Smith, we have lost a true union man, he also being a member of Local No. 20, American Federation of Musicians, for many years. Our loss is great and Guy will be missed, both in our work and in our play; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 708 pay tribute to his memory by extending its sincerest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

CLARENCE W. BELL,
OTIS L. LEWIS,

Committee.

H. V. Grotjohann, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated November 12, 1913

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. V. Grotjohann; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Grotjohann, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Grotjohann and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Colbert F. Christianson, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated January 2, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Colbert F. Christianson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Christianson, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Harry C. Myers, L. U. No. 50

Initiated July 14, 1927

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Harry C. Myers, whose death occurred February 11, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family and parents, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

W. F. BALLEW,
LYLE C. SMITH,
GEORGE WAGNER,

Committee.

George F. MacDonald, L. U. No. 406

Initiated January 25, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 406, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, George F. MacDonald; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon our minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF LOCAL UNION NO. 406,
K. COCKBURN,
Secretary.

James Bateman, L. U. No. B-981

Initiated August 5, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-981, mourn the passing of Brother James Bateman, a real friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Bateman our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting; copies also shall be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

MANFORD T. THOMAS,
Recording Secretary.

Arthur Uecker, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 16, 1935

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur Uecker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEO. J. LA CHAPPELLE,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
JOHN P. BERST,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. J. FRANSWAY,

Committee.

Evan Lee Holliday, L. U. No. 456

Initiated March 27, 1915

Brother Holliday, another one of Uncle Sam's and labor's soldiers, died on Sunday, March 20, 1938, at the Veteran's Hospital, Bronx, N. Y. He was commander of the New Brunswick, N. J., Post, Spanish-American War Veterans, and was known throughout most of the eastern states as "Old Lee." Like a true soldier he was always willing to share with his fellowman.

It is indeed with the deepest sorrow that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 456, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Evan Lee Holliday.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, and also a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 456.

JULIUS E. KAMPF,
Financial Secretary.

T. C. Dove, L. U. No. B-309

Re-initiated September 20, 1937

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst Brother T. C. (Tom) Dove; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-309.

JAMES ALTIC,
A. B. TOUCHETTE,
A. L. WEGENER,

Committee.

James V. Monement, L. U. No. 501

Initiated August 19, 1918

We bow our heads in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Being, Who, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed worthy Brother, James V. Monement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 501, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Corresponding Secretary.

Frank J. Petermichel, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 7, 1909

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank J. Petermichel; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Petermichel, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Petermichel and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Michael J. Birmingham, L. U. No. 104

Initiated April 5, 1893

Whereas the passing to the Great Beyond of Brother Michael J. Birmingham, on Monday, February 21, 1938, was a great shock to the entire trade union movement of Boston and Local No. 104, and the many co-workers throughout the city; and

Whereas it is given to few of us in this movement which has accomplished much for the lowly and downtrodden to leave behind us when called to our final rest a record of good deeds and loyalty to the cause of labor such as that of our departed Brother; and

Whereas his loss to our movement has created a void in the hearts of all; and

Whereas Brother Michael Birmingham's life work in the interests of the toilers endeared him to all who knew him, and more so to those who were privileged to work with him in this great cause; and

Whereas in the realization of the good work accomplished by Brother Michael Birmingham and his loyalty to his family, we have in our hearts a reverence for him which is unsurpassed, and we know that his loyalty and honesty of purpose in the line of duty will forever be an example to us who are following and will follow his footsteps in the cause of the workers; and

Whereas his life among us was given to the uplift of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members to the Boston Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of extending to all his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss, and trust that his life's work and its reward will, in a measure, compensate the grief we all have experienced by passing from our midst, but firm in the belief of the justice of God and the hope we shall be able to exemplify his work, and say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy life"; therefore be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

Life's work well done,
Life's race well run,
Life's crown well won,
Now cometh rest.

HENRY W. SHIVVERS,
HENRY N. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

Frank Lucas, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 7, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Frank Lucas; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Lucas, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John P. Pierson, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated March 10, 1915

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, John P. Pierson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Pierson, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Patrick Carroll, L. U. No. 104

Initiated February 1, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on March 15, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Patrick Carroll; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 104, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HENRY W. SHIVVERS,
HENRY N. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31, 1938

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
	5	R. B. Pollett	\$1,000.00
	52	Curtis Reeder	1,000.00
	134	F. G. Stott	1,000.00
I. O.	C. H. Rambo		1,000.00
	9	F. Lucas	1,000.00
	9	C. F. Christianson	825.00
I. O.	E. P. Allman		1,000.00
	494	A. C. Uecker	475.00
	106	A. M. Dowd	1,000.00
I. O.	C. P. Coleman		1,000.00
	195	Charles Reimer	1,000.00
	40	A. Schlatter	300.00
	757	R. R. McGee	1,000.00
	1	A. C. Bevil	1,000.00
	9	J. P. Pierson	1,000.00

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
	83	E. M. Kirchner	1,000.00
	134	T. A. Hughes	1,000.00
	134	J. O'Connor	1,000.00
	3	George Hay	1,000.00
	333	E. L. Robinson	1,000.00
	313	A. A. Barnekow	1,000.00
	3	N. M. Stevens	1,000.00
	9	H. V. Grotjohann	1,000.00
	500	G. D. Pfeiffer	650.00
I. O.	K. L. Kjeldsen		1,000.00
	196	L. G. LaFleur	1,000.00
	9	F. J. Petermichel	1,000.00
	5	R. P. Adams	14.58
	665	Thomas F. Battersby	825.00
	3	F. Huttman	1,000.00
	125	W. J. Clark	1,000.00
	31	R. J. Baker	825.00
I. O.	O. M. Kleven		1,000.00
I. O.	F. N. Stiles		1,000.00
	103	W. S. Coy	1,000.00
I. O.	D. W. Connell		1,000.00
	3	J. A. Ackerman	1,000.00
	40	Wallace Haselton	475.00
	9	J. E. Norton	1,000.00
	2	H. R. Davis	1,000.00
I. O.	M. J. Birmingham		1,000.00
I. O.	George W. Wirsching		1,000.00
	124	G. A. Wisson	1,000.00
	81	J. McDermott	1,000.00
	50	H. Myers	1,000.00
	500	F. J. Hawlowitz	1,000.00
	702	T. L. Luster	300.00
	9	F. C. Jay	1,000.00
	702	R. W. McKee	300.00
	817	Frederick Piccano	150.00
	406	George F. MacDonald	1,000.00
	213	James H. M. Custance	1,000.00
	353	Henry McVeigh	1,000.00
	58	Jacob Klein	150.00
Total			\$47,289.58

**UNIONS IN AMERICAN CITIES
SPUR HOUSING**

(Continued from page 181)

State and City	Earmarked	State Total
NEW YORK:		
Buffalo	4,900,000	
New York City	18,000,000	
Schenectady	1,400,000	
Syracuse	2,500,000	
Yonkers	2,200,000	29,000,000
OHIO:		
Akron	1,800,000	
Cincinnati	8,000,000	
Cleveland	9,000,000	
Columbus	1,500,000	
Dayton	3,000,000	
Toledo	1,800,000	
Youngstown	3,600,000	28,700,000
PENNSYLVANIA:		
Allegheny County	1,800,000	
Allentown	1,350,000	
Chester	1,250,000	
McKeesport	900,000	
Philadelphia	12,000,000	
Pittsburgh	10,000,000	
Scranton	1,000,000	28,300,000
SOUTH CAROLINA:		
Charleston	900,000	
Columbia	800,000	1,700,000
TENNESSEE:		
Johnson City	300,000	
Memphis	1,000,000	1,300,000
TEXAS:		
Austin	450,000	
Temple	180,000	630,000
WEST VIRGINIA:		
Charleston	1,200,000	
Morgantown	270,000	
Wheeling	1,350,000	2,820,000
Total		\$168,445,000

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

prondly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85**

STERLING MARK ON ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 177)

is asked to help them. Western Union Telegraph is placed on the unfair list, because of its discharge of union linemen. A separate classification is set up for "electrical apparatus shop men." Rules are laid down governing the use of the dues button. Although the grand president remarks, when a resolution is presented calling for a Brotherhood union label, that this would be "putting the cart before the horse," the following resolution was put through:

"Be it Resolved, That all wiring, putting together, hanging and connecting of all electric and combination fixtures, shall be done by members under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; be it further

"Resolved, That unless the wiring of combination and electric fixtures is done under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, all members affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, shall refuse to hang or connect same;

"Resolved, That the grand organizers be instructed to use their best efforts to organize all fixture men in the various cities into locals."

(The Brotherhood had in 1899 become an international union by admission of Canadian locals.)

FIRST FORMAL LABEL IN 1905

A union label for the Brotherhood was first provided in 1905, and at the 1909 convention the following action was taken:

"That the Tenth Regular Convention of the I. B. E. W. reaffirm the action of the Ninth Biennial Convention of the I. B. E. W. held at Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1905, relative to the union label, and that the union label should appear on all electrical devices, apparatus, fixtures and machines before being installed, or maintained by a member of the I. B. E. W., and that all members or locals do all in their power to further the use of the label. . . .

"It was regularly moved by Delegate Bugnizet of No. 419 that the report of the committee be concurred in."

Charles P. Ford, who became international secretary in 1911, holding that office for 14 years, and who was the founder of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association and of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, was a delegate to the 1909 convention from L. U. No. 247, Schenectady. James P. Noonan, who succeeded President McNulty in 1919, holding that office until his death in 1930, was then a very active grand vice president, who occupied the chair during several of the convention sessions. International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet was then a delegate to the convention, representing his local L. U. No. 419, of New York City. Charles Paulsen, of the International Executive Council, was in the delegation from L. U. No. 134, and W. A. Hogan, a delegate from L. U. No. 534, New York, was elected international treasurer at that meeting.

That same year (1909) had seen the birth of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Many trades already had union labels, and were actively rallying the support of labor generally to the label, shop card and button. Although the electrical workers could not expect the assistance of other trades for their product as could the tobacco workers, garment workers, butchers, hat workers, glove, textile, restaurant, printers, etc., and had to depend mainly upon the efforts of their own membership, they nevertheless entered the department almost as soon as it was founded. The report of Grand President Frank J. McNulty to the 1909 convention makes this recommendation:

"LABEL DEPARTMENT

"There has also been formed what is known as the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor, which is comprised of all trades that have a union label to place on the products they manufacture. One of the fundamental principles of this department is to advance the interests of the union label trades by advertising their respective labels among the organized workers of our country as well as the public in general. There is a vast field for such an organization and there is no doubt but that it will accomplish a great good. I was instructed by the executive board to have a design made for a union label suitable for use on electrical appliances that were made and installed by the members of our organization. This I did and sent a copy of the label to all local unions of our Brotherhood. There is a vast field for the use of a union label in our trade, and I trust that the local unions will take sufficient interest in it to make it a factor in the future. As the laws of the Union Label Department require that a small per capita tax be paid on the members affected by the union label, I would recommend that our Brotherhood make application to join same as soon as possible."

JOINS DEPARTMENT IN 1910

This recommendation was duly enacted, and in 1910 the Brotherhood was a member of the Union Label Trades Department.

The old symbol of the fist grasping the lightning bolts has appeared in various forms. Prior to 1900 the title page design of the ELECTRICAL WORKER had an elaborate conception of two linemen sitting on poles, with wires stretching out into a cloudy distance, out of which emerged a hand grasping not only the lightning bolts, but wires with dependent electric bulbs, and a large hanging arc light. Emblematic buttons of that time had a design of the hand, centered, with lightning flashes raying out above, and crossed American flags. This design is still used on some Brotherhood buttons, but in other labels and seals the emblem has been simplified so that it includes only the hand with the lightning, the name, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Organized November 28, 1891; and in the border the words, Affiliated With American Federation of Labor.

MINIMUM WAGES BY DEMOCRATIC TECHNIQUE

(Continued from page 174)

approval by both employers and workers in the trade in order to avoid possible litigation. In any case, a period of at least 40 days is allowed during which objections to establishment of a particular board may be lodged by persons affected, the Minister being required either to amend the draft order establishing the board accordingly or to institute an impartial, public enquiry. This provision and others guard against arbitrary action on the part of the Minister, though in practice objections are rarely filed.

Since the act conditions formation of a board primarily upon the fact that an industry is not sufficiently organized for collective bargaining, it is also specifically provided that whenever an industry having a board becomes well enough organized that effective collective agreements can be made, it may by special order, be withdrawn from operation of the acts. In other words the board is dissolved and wages are left to bargaining between employer and worker organizations. Thus, what the British government in effect said to British employers and workers when it passed the Trade Boards Act in 1918 was:

"If you get busy and organize on both sides so that you can arrive at reasonable joint wage agreements, the government will not interfere. But, so long as organization is not strong enough to prevent payment of oppressively low wages, the government is bound to set up machinery for the protection of under-paid workers in fairness to employers who pay reasonable wages, to workers who do a fair day's work and in the interests of the nation as a whole."

Trade boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and workers, most of them actually engaged in the industry, and in addition, three independent persons, known as appointed members. Those representing the two sides are nominated by their respective organizations in so far as these exist, otherwise they are selected by the Minister after consultation with persons belonging to the side they are to represent, for trade boards, according to the law, can only be set up in relatively unorganized industries. All members are appointed by the Minister of Labour. The boards range in size from 15 to 71 persons, depending upon how many persons is required to render a board thoroughly representative of every organization, interest, area and branch of the trade or special circumstances existing in that industry. If there is a substantial number of women or homeworkers in a trade, they must be represented upon the board. Whether or not a trade is well organized at the beginning several persons acquainted with collective bargaining technique are invariably named for each side, one of whom acts as the spokesman for each side. Boards are permanent bodies, but are reconstituted every two years, changes being made in such a fashion as to improve the working ability of that particular board in relation to its industry.

COVERAGE OF THE ACT

Forty-seven trade boards covering 1,350,000 male and female workers are now functioning. In addition similar boards established to determine legal minimum rates of wages for agriculture and coal mining under separate statutory provisions include probably another million and three-quarters persons, making a total of about three million work people whose minimum rates of pay are directly governed by statutory machinery.

HOW THE BOARDS WORK

The trade boards are charged with the duty of fixing minimum time-rates of wages and may also fix piece rates, both to apply universally throughout the trade or to one special process, area or class of workers. Indirectly a board may determine maximum hours of work by establishing overtime rates to be paid after a stipulated number of hours, on Sundays and holidays. Boards may also cancel these rates or alter them, provided the rate has been in operation for at least six months.

No guidance as to what constitutes a minimum wage is given in the act. The reason for this is that trade boards were conceived as instruments of self-government and expected to work by a process as near as possible to collective bargaining, in the absence of strong organization. In practice, that is exactly what they do. Prior to the formal board meeting, each side convenes a separate meeting to formulate its demands. At these side meetings every member is free to express his opinion. But the chosen spokesman or leader presents the demands and usually expresses the opinions of his side in the meeting of the entire board. This procedure both insures a voice in the determination of minimum wages to each member of the board, at the same time that it prevents a large board from becoming unwieldy. The object of a trade board meeting is agreement. This the "appointed members" attempt to achieve by a method resembling conciliation. Though they have the power to cast the deciding vote, since each side votes as a unit, this is seldom done except when the worker and employer members reach a deadlock. When the independent or "appointed members" do cast the deciding vote, they act very much in the capacity of arbitrators handing down a decision. This provision is, of course, a protection to the weaker side on the board, especially since the workers always remain free to strike for a higher wage while the employers are bound by law to pay the legal minimum.

As a basis for the bargaining process which goes on in the board meeting and at separate meetings of each side with the "appointed members" a certain amount of statistical and factual material is presented by each side bearing upon the cost of living, costs of production, the state of trade, wages paid in this or allied industries, the value of the work, etc., as the case demands. Increasingly over a period of years the tendency to use factual material grows, but even yet allegation bears a disproportionate relation to information in the process of determining a minimum wage. This

weakness is not inherent in the British method, however, since there exists no reason why collective bargaining should not be facilitated by greater use of facts.

Though the final word as to what shall constitute a minimum wage rests entirely with the board for that particular industry, it is provided as a safeguard against unfair or unwise action that a trade board shall first issue notices of "proposal" prior to actually prescribing a minimum rate. During the following two months objections may be lodged with the board against making these rates obligatory by any persons, employers or workers in the country. At the end of this objection period a board reconsiders the proposed rates in the light of the objections. At this time it may decide either to "fix" the rates already proposed or it may vote again to propose a revised set of rates. Ordinarily the objections are few and not very cogent, though there have been instances in which objections prevented establishment of unsuitable minima. Before the wage rates "fixed" by a board become effective, however, they must be confirmed by the Minister of Labour. The Minister is not empowered to determine what the rates shall be; but as a further safeguard he is required either to confirm the minima fixed by a board or to refer them back to the board for consideration. But in practice, the Minister seldom questions the wisdom of a board.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS

A careful distinction is made in the acts between legislative powers vested in the boards as instruments of collective bargaining and the administrative powers resting with the Ministry of Labour as the instrumentality for seeing that the acts are carried out.

The boards determine what the minimum rates shall be. They may vary or cancel these rates at their discretion. They call their own meetings; make their own regulations; grant exemptions to infirm workers; issue learners' certificates and all minimum wage orders; investigate special matters relating to determination of rates; receive reports from the Minister of Labour regarding the operation and enforcement of the rates they have fixed, and other pertinent matters such as inclusion of the branches of the industry within their scope; and upon request advise various government departments on questions pertaining to their trade, like advisability of a tariff, for example. They have their own secretariat which is independent from, though nominally attached to, the Ministry of Labour and except for the requirement that rates be confirmed by the Minister are practically autonomous. Over a period of years they have, as was intended, become "trade bodies" integral to their industry and the foundation upon which the collective agreements of nearly seven million other workers rest.

The chief powers of the Minister of Labour are to determine what industries shall have trade boards; to define those industries; to appoint the members of boards and set them in operation; to confirm rates fixed by the boards or refer them back to the board for reconsideration; to supervise inspection and enforcement of minimum rates and to take court proceedings in cases of violation by employers; to see that the acts are carried out and that the boards conform to their terms.

It is significant in connection with the phenomenal success of the trade boards that the democratic spirit of the acts has been carried out in their administration by the Ministry of Labour. Shortly after

the amending act of 1918 was passed and most of the boards set up, the issue of relative power arose between the two sides of this bi-partite system, the boards on the one hand and the Minister on the other. But a satisfactory working equation was found so that the issue no longer exists. The boards are now recognized as instruments of representative government. Only when a board inadvertently transgresses the letter or the intention of the acts does the Minister interpose his authority. In general the administrative division of the Ministry of Labour assumes the attitude of servant rather than of master. Not only are the boards consulted upon administrative matters concerning them, but each board is regarded as an individual entity.

An important part in administration of this minimum wage system is played by both the Trade Union Congress and the National Confederation of Employers' Associations. Each of these national bodies has special committees which deal exclusively with trade board matters. By nominating members for boards, registering complaints re violations of the legal wage rates, supplying information and advice to member organizations concerning the boards and by formulating general trade board policy, the persons to whom the acts apply are educated in their purpose and operation while at the same time administration is greatly aided. To the Trade Boards Advisory Committee, the workers, and through the Trade Boards Consultative Council, the employers, throughout Great Britain are thus intimately related to the whole minimum wage fixing system.

WHAT HAVE THE TRADE BOARDS DONE?

In the nearly 30 years since minimum wage legislation was inaugurated, what has been achieved? First, with regard to wages the trade boards have raised the rates of the lowest-paid workers in the industries which they govern to the level of wages paid for similar work by the best employers in each trade; even within the past five years there has been a gain in real wages. In this way a bottom has been placed in the entire wage structure, rendering collective bargaining in other industries more effective, and tending towards orderly co-ordination of wage-rates in different industries or areas as well as stabilization of the economic fabric during periods both of rising and falling prices. By working slowly and permitting reasonable differentials where temporarily required, the boards have been able over a period of years to increase wage-rates materially without causing industrial dislocation, unemployment or price increases which would offset any advantage to the workers otherwise accruing from increased wages.

It has been the custom of the boards to establish the prevailing number of hours worked in a trade as the norm for more than which overtime rates must be paid. This has meant 47 per week in the metal trades, 48 in others; but with the adoption of a 44-hour week in the printing industry, boards for the allied paper box and paper bag trades followed suit. Maximum hours worked in trade board industries thus tend to represent the minimum prevailing in similar industries.

By emphasizing organization and collective bargaining methods, the British type of minimum wage legislation also tends to encourage organization both among workers and employers. In several industries the entire organization of workers and in others that of employers was built after the establishment of a trade board. Announcement that a board is to be appointed is

invariably accompanied by fresh organizing activity. Both the possibility of obtaining direct representation upon a board and of eventually graduating into the voluntary Whitley Council stage of bargaining stimulate organization efforts and diminish employer opposition to workers' organization.

How much is achieved, of course, depends largely upon the persistence and imagination of individual organizers. Trade board trades generally being those lowest paid and often those with a preponderance of women workers, are also likely to be those most difficult to organize under any conditions. The fact that they were sufficiently unorganized to be brought within the purview of the acts indicates this. Nevertheless, participation in the work of the boards enhances interest in organization, educates future worker and employer leaders and trains new members in the art of negotiation. Even though all organization has been retarded by an almost continuous depression in Great Britain lasting from 1921 to 1933, few dissentients to this view are to be found. The few contending otherwise belong to those industries in any circumstances most resistant to organization. With the recent return to prosperity, organization, especially of workers, in the trade board trades is markedly increasing.

Another real contribution to industrial life made by the trade boards is advancement of industrial peace. Besides removing one of the basic causes of industrial unrest by eliminating oppressive wages, the presence of independent members on each board and the continuous discussion of concrete industrial problems "round a table" from both the workers' and employers' points of view has created an understanding and good feeling which is reflected in employer-employee relations generally. Of course, workers covered by the trade boards for the most part represent those in the least advantageous economic position, therefore, those least in a position to strike. Yet the fact that they participate in determining standards satisfactory to themselves is important because inarticulate unrest almost surely finds expression sooner or later among allied or other workers possessing the power to strike. Altogether only three or four strikes have occurred in industries having a trade board, though workers are quite free to strike at any time. Probably more than to any other one factor Great Britain's present and exceptional freedom from industrial warfare is due to the habit of co-operation between employers and labor which has been gradually built up through collective bargaining in its various forms.

From the angle of administration the democratic board method of establishing wage minima has brought about a high degree of compliance with relatively low cost. It has proved that minimum wages fixed by persons actually engaged in an industry, therefore thoroughly acquainted with its problems, who feel the responsibility of belonging to a permanent "trade body," have a better chance of being suitable and enforceable rates than those determined by outside experts alone, even with the help of statistics and hearings. Its flexibility has made it possible to put an extensive and complex minimum wage schedule into operation gradually and realistically without any substantial opposition from employers and little if any from organized or unorganized labor.

Though rumblings have at times issued from both employer and worker camps, they have usually come from groups not subject to these acts; they have been sporadic and dependent upon the economic weather. Almost without exception employers and workers actually connected with trade boards

warmly support the system. The favorable attitude of the workers is evidenced by resolutions passed by the Trade Union Congress, by its constant participation in the work of trade boards and by the testimony of numerous outstanding trade union organizers and leaders. Though the Trade Boards Advisory Committee of the Trade Union Congress holds a regular triennial review of the operation of trade boards with a view to recommending removal of any trade from application of the acts where it is considered the workers would be better off without a board, no such recommendation has ever been made. Both employers and workers once accustomed to the operation of a board prefer to continue under it because all employers in the industry are thus subjected to the same minimum labor standards.

Due chiefly to an abrupt fall in prices, repeal of the acts was threatened in 1922. And during the depression only a few new boards came into being. But with an upturn in business during the past several months, a movement for establishment of trade boards in six new trades is starting, in four of which the "good" employers are taking the initiative as a means of protecting themselves by insuring that their competitors will be required to grant the wage increases which their workers demand and which they themselves are prepared to grant.

SIGNIFICANCE TO THE UNITED STATES

Under the Trade Board Acts of 1909 and 1918, Great Britain has evolved a method of establishing minimum wages in line with the democratic tradition of Anglo-Saxon countries. The principle of these acts is industrial self-government; the method, industrial democracy working from the bottom up through collective bargaining rather than from the top down through government fiat. This method differs radically from that of the rigid court system employed in New Zealand and in most of Australia, both of which underwent drastic alteration under the strain of depression. It is also essentially different from that of the small boards commonly used to determine minimum wages for women in certain of the United States.

The question of federal minimum wage and maximum hours legislation is now pending before the Congress of the United States. Though it is never possible nor advisable to transplant without change any machinery devised to meet the peculiar needs of a foreign people, it is nothing less than unintelligent not to profit by the long-tested and successful experience of another country so much like our own in language, tradition, law and aspirations as is Great Britain. Should we not, therefore, examine and utilize those parts of Great Britain's democratic system for establishing minimum wage standards which are applicable to our own industrial situation?

PHILOSOPHY OF CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION SOUND

(Continued from page 187)

principles, brings forth economic benefits for society as a whole. It tends to maintain high wages for industrial workers and fair prices to farmers, while it assures lower prices to consumers. Any economic device which can do that is pregnant with hope not only for a national balance between production and consumption on a basis of abundance, but also for world peace.

For many economists point out that a major cause of international war is the competitive struggle for colonies and world markets on the part of nations which are unable to sell at home the products of their industries and farms. Therefore, any economic system which, like consumers' co-operation, tends to increase the domestic purchasing power of each nation, thereby directly reduces the danger of war. In fact, unless such re-distribution of purchasing power is accomplished by each nation, other devices for international peace such as courts and covenants, leagues and solemn treaties, will probably be of little avail. More than any other one cause, it is economic pressure which results in war. That pressure must be relieved by a balanced economy of abundance in each nation. The co-operatives have a major contribution to make toward this end.

Of course, world trade and exchange of certain commodities will always be desirable, and reciprocal agreements where possible for lowering tariffs are needed to facilitate this exchange. Consumers' co-operation, however, can make a still more basic contribution to the development of peaceful international trade. This is strikingly illustrated in the increasing exchange of commodities between the co-operatives of Denmark, Great Britain and other countries.

It makes all the difference in the world whether trade is sought desperately for profit by competitive nations supported by big navies resulting often in war, or whether goods are exchanged freely between co-operative countries for mutual benefit. An international co-operative order offers a road to peace.

The means by which the co-operative movement seeks to achieve economic and world peace are as important as these objectives themselves. The reliance upon coercion and force by dictatorships both of the right and of the left will in the end defeat their own purposes.

Consumers' co-operation, on the other hand, is voluntary. It is not imposed from the top down by autocracy, either political or industrial. It is built in democratic fashion by the people themselves from the ground up. It restores to the common people the basic opportunities which they have so largely lost, even in America, of sharing in the ownership of management of their own business. It thereby restores once more to the common people the chance to practice our distinctive American virtues of initiative and self-reliance.

I do not wish to imply that consumers' co-operation is a complete panacea which unaided can solve all the ills of the world. The present occasion does not permit time to mention or discuss other important factors which must play their part.

But consumers' co-operation does offer, it seems to me, one of the major techniques for non-violent, democratic social change toward a more co-operative human life. It combines in marked degree what a troubled world has been waiting for—a system in which sound economics coincide with the fundamental ethics of religion. Because of this, Dr. Kagawa, one of the world's greatest Christians, has declared

that "Christianity can supply the dynamic, consumers' co-operation can supply the technique. Together they can bring about world peace."

UPRISE OF UNIONS AGAINST DEFLATED STANDARDS

(Continued from page 182)

lanta, Ga., for the use of owners seeking to cut down on the minimum requirements of the National Electrical Code as to the number of receptacle outlets to be installed in residences.

Article 210, section 2110, 1937 National Electrical Code, reads as follows:

"In every kitchen, dining room, breakfast room, living room, parlor, library, den, sun room, recreation room and bedroom, a sufficient number of receptacle outlets shall be installed to provide that no point on the wall, as measured horizontally along the wall, will be more than 10 feet distant from such an outlet. At least one receptacle outlet shall be installed adjacent to each permanently installed laundry tub or set of such tubs."

In view of the efforts of our entire industry today to overcome the inadequate wiring of the past, which has resulted in overloaded circuits and dangerous lamp cord extensions, it is discouraging to find that an organization which should be a supporter of the National Electrical Code will encourage not only violation of the code through the installation of sub-standard wiring, but also defeat the efforts for adequate wiring through such a form letter as this.

I believe that every group in the industry interested in providing adequate wiring for the future, as well as maintaining respect for the National Electrical Code, should file a protest with the Southeastern Underwriters' Association against their inviting the use of such a form letter by home owners desiring to omit the receptacle outlets called for by code rules.

Yours very truly,
LAWRENCE W. DAVIS.
National Electrical Contractors' Association.

A. E. MORGAN TAKES OFF DISGUISE

(Continued from page 173)

citizens, in contrast with Morgan's unpopularity, would take on the aspect of an enemy not only of Mr. Morgan but of the project itself. It is inevitable, too, that Mr. Morgan, because he had this personal aversion to Mr. Lilienthal would confuse his personal dislike for a dislike for Mr. Lilienthal's policies. Inevitable, too, therefore, was it that Mr. Morgan would accept the grid plan for pooling of TVA power with private power and rush into a head-on collision with Lilienthal and come off second best. Inevitable, too, was it that Mr. Morgan would come to look askance at the growing power of unions in the TVA project, because Mr. Lilienthal appeared to feel this was the only democratic way of organizing and encouraged collective bargaining on a sound basis.

Many public men have gone to wreck on the flaws in their own make-up. There is no more shining example of such a

tragic denouement in the career of a public man than this of Arthur E. Morgan. He had a tremendous opportunity for public service in the TVA, but he let his own private philosophy stand in his way of seeing the full public significance of the program and he permitted his own itching will to power to prevent his working with his public-minded associates.

EDISON DECISION RE-EMPHASIZES ISSUES

(Continued from page 175)

testimony on the issue of the petitioner's motive in discharging him. Denial of leave to introduce it appears to us unreasonable and arbitrary."

One of the apparent weaknesses of the National Labor Relations Act is stressed anew by this decision—how small a minority should be allowed to be the agitating force in any given National Labor Relations Board case. If the law were made to read that a dual group or a minority group must have at least 10 per cent of the membership before it can petition the board for an election, there is little doubt that the United Electrical and Radio Workers would have been out of the picture in New York and the whole case would not have been necessary. The court decision must be regarded as merely a preliminary decision. Moves for con-

tinuance of the case have already been instituted in New York by the I. B. E. W. as well as by the company, evolving from the present case, and there is certainty that the matter will finally be taken to the Supreme Court.

N. Y. TUBE BENDERS HAVE STRONG ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 185)

answer. There is no reason why the tube benders in this country should work more than six hours a day or receive less than \$2 per hour.

We extend our invitation to any tube bender in the country to communicate by mail or phone with any member of the committee listed below. If, at any time, you are in the vicinity of our headquarters, please be sure to pay us a visit. We shall be more than glad to show you how we are able to receive better working conditions in the city of New York.

Committee—A. D'Angelo, 560 Beck Street, Bronx, N. Y.; J. Finkel, 47-20 Sixty-seventh Street, Woodside, L. I.; H. Grein, 305 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn; J. Koerner, 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York; G. Reiser, 79-52 Calamus Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.; A. Santora, 228 Dwight Street, Jersey City, N. J.; A. Warmouth, 8560 Eightieth Street, Woodhaven, L. I.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charts, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	.75
Single copies.....	1.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.30
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.40
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	9.00
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Rings, 10k gold.....	1.00
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	4.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charts, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11 TO MARCH 10, 1938

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	134725 135700	R-38	R 118194-118300	B-83	38110 38250	150	40205 40208	241	386871 386883
B-1	61934 61951	B-38	137669 137681	B-83	210001 210195	152	870794 870815	243	119262 119270
B-1	B 251429-251491	B-38	188613 188755	B-83	381649 381704	153	31282 31283	245	421059 421075
B-1	B 253763-253901	B-38	701411 701560	B-83	385576 385589	153	868065 868107	245	627931 628390
B-1	287097 287126	B-38	808616 808675	B-83	875511 875564	156	22533 22534	246	260590 260595
B-1	387884 387926	B-39	62184 62240	84	60751 61006	156	785166 785183	246	612228 612266
B-1	855812 856103	B-39	232364 251783	84	97864 97876	157	568077 568078	246	750936 750936
2	18221 18450	B-39	251781 429462	84	934453 934500	158	441686 441728	247	400616 400626
2	144944 144945	B-39	428453 997982	B-86	101536 101538	159	195529 195531	252	98754 98774
B-3	AJ 55720-55800	B-39	997691 184121	B-86	B 114968-114986	159	734765 734765	253	374574 374594
B-3	AJ 55805-55915	40	184090 588852	B-86	B 227441-227442	161	246735 246747	253	442723 442727
B-3	4AP 1320-1324	40	588535 988727	(Orig.)		166	239628 239631	254	905365 905369
B-3	CJ 1186-1191	41	97033 97043	B-86	635069 635136	166	497895 497951	255	56993 56995
B-3	D 109-119	41	732140 732150	B-86	905642 905860	166	759385 759402	256	247645 247657
B-3	E Appr 220-229	41	826566 826935	87	231065 231072	173	524986 524996	257	266029 266092
B-3	F 71-73	41	834151 834156	88	60001 60021	174	2220 2220	259	465139 465143
B-3	H 779-794	41	932456 932601	88	664483 664500	175	294261 294262	259	598044 598071
B-3	J 280	42	973745 973749	90	7093 7099	175	595345 595407	262	466876 466904
B-3	OA 16323-16352	B-43	15693 15694	90	677754 677848	176	916703 916770	262	953844 953940
B-3	OA 16442-16467	B-43	817511 817590	B-91	757377 757380	177	10699 10703	263	847001 847064
B-3	OA 17104-17124	44	970467 970472	93	935407 935413	177	629376 629400	265	651142 651158
B-3	OA 18176-18200	45	249699 249711	94	517274 517291	177	839401 839479	267	512855 512857
B-3	OA 18329-18340	46	384271 384310	B-95	B 276951-276952	177	937041 937129	268	766021 766067
B-3	BF 6386-6400	46	581791 581795	B-95	528221 528280	178	505973 505983	268	909304 909304
B-3	BF 6610-6705	46	888141 888610	96	18750 18758	B-180	790218 790218	269	12032 12033
B-3	BF 6814-6817	B-48	191711 191723	96	458029 458046	181	52518 52595	269	357737 357750
B-3	BFM 540-663	B-48	252260 252274	96	642373 642440	181	264765 264786	269	391501 391530
B-3	BL 11014-11200	B-48	294301 294434	99	63001 63080	183	791151 791174	270	511173 511179
B-3	BL 11209-12372	B-48	649271 649331	99	126878 126883	184	662358 662367	275	32748 32750
B-3	BL 12401-12483	B-48	736209 736436	99	678702 678750	185	189751 189774	275	124530 124531
B-3	BMQ 1367-1433	B-50	B 166568-166584	99	855196 855214	185	561691 561750	275	786326 786352
B-3	BM 1621-1622	B-50	222311 222312	100	26896 26897	186	784249 784259	B-276	222751 222808
B-3	BM 19813-20000	B-50	832116 832193	100	37141 37143	187	517063 517094	B-276	B 291928-291937
B-3	BM 20073-20400	B-53	279386 279387	100	148396 148453	190	346273 346305	B-276	558727 558750
B-3	BM 20540-20800	B-53	297502 297589	101	284901 284907	191	254884 254885	277	42318 42323
B-3	BM 21206-21561	B-53	747531 747615	102	930328 930431	(Orig.)		277	209817 209832
B-3	BM 21601-21636	54	351268 351286	103	30678 30685	191	582971 583004	277	433535 433583
B-3	BM 23601-23679	54	163893 163911	103	135478 135492	193	17480 17584	278	3958 4015
B-3	BS 1053-1200	55	66414 66415	103	616507 616512	193	885759 885900	278	532061 532116
B-3	BS 1202-1473	56	510377 510400	103	701437 702035	193	894901 894956	281	673683 673740
4	146624 146674	56	196501 196562	104	73501 73670	194	33540 33703	284	62610 62633
4	884409 884923	B-57	250454 250454	104	306091 306103	194	568652 568653	284	52590 52593
B-5	436 445	B-57	277679 277688	B-105	468843 468851	194	673104 673136	288	754755 754807
B-5	44626 44728	B-57	277774 277800	B-105	B 283504 283506	195	894403 894542	290	521134 521135
B-5	835986 836190	B-57	437530 437548	106	448071 448072	B-196	54043 54084	291	5299 5319
7	14935 14936	B-58	B 4872-4878	106	768011 768053	B-196	73880 73883	B-292	1703 1703
7	823984 824067	B-58	32582 32640	107	167338 167339	B-196	123106 123107	B-292	124501 124732
8	19336 19337	B-58	49467 49500	107	161723 161733	B-196	185449 185449	B-292	125251 125607
8	606527 606634	B-58	25501 25585	107	611724 611724	B-196	206319 206495	B-292	204059 204101
8	626339 626364	B-58	378351 378436	107	876982 877082	197	436741 436753	B-292	337099 337099
8	821678 821970	B-58	419329 420000	108	105117 105122	200	560916 560990	B-292	947840 947840
8	990751 990768	B-58	670951 671105	108	602699 602765	B-202	B 193978-194120	293	309554 309563
B-9	34019 34500	B-58	746251 746297	108	833001 833159	B-202	B 245378-245387	294	166824 166825
B-9	B 41186-41214	B-58	841772 842125	B-110	859471 859484	B-202	47836 47837	294	752878 752894
B-9	B 163799-163889	59	128869 128886	B-110	139445 139467	B-202	484202 484237	295	979575 979575
B-9	B 192831-193265	59	859139 859229	B-110	967098 967254	B-202	785501 785505	296	979575 979611
B-9	203251 203450	60	380263 380264	B-110	B 166424-166500	B-202	851151 851250	296	771494 771501
B-9	B 245557-245561	60	745444 745530	B-110	190501 190663	B-202	976672 976672	301	755291 755313
B-9	339881 339984	64	12034 12038	B-110	208501-208528	204	237623 237624	B-302	25146 25181
B-9	380095 380127	64	397887 397890	B-110	999370 999750	205	246238 246240	B-302	B 274241-274256
B-9	849971 850195	64	836401 836530	111	753865 753875	205	991572 991606	B-302	390764 390774
B-9	328999 329016	65	3776 3779	113	28185 28187	208	47251 47270	B-302	452727 452887
B-9	943927 943991	65	475176 475185	113	470520 470558	210	6891 6892	303	528596 528600
10	436960 436963	65	978160 978570	114	235444 235455	210	129751 129914	B-304	B 243432-243433
10	250000 250013	66	290101 290230	117	516477 516530	210	914703 915000	B-304	249437 249440
12	183512 183523	66	299401 299440	120	457675 457705	211	352421 352440	B-304	B 297661-297710
16	313899 313904	66	390047 390055	121	245504 245505	211	658781 658790	B-304	866094 866224
16	863816 863937	66	655880 656355	122	815774 815871	B-212	21430 21430	305	794422 794460
B-17	B 130548	66	871706 871716	122	44953 44953	B-212	51162 51170	B-306	B 261010-261012
B-17	B 192379-192500	67	244690 244705	122	737241 737250	B-212	106087 106099	B-306	621390 621430
B-17	198751 199050	68	59497 59502	122	969001 969160	B-212	B 237024-237048	307	225202 225220
B-17	254054 254061	68	437292 437300	125	268914 268949	B-212	B 238225-238227	308	248050 248075
B-17	336978 337010	68	567578 567640	125	314339 314354	B-212	302211 302213	308	802914 802962
B-18	899562 900000	69	533180 533188	125	994662 994673	B-212	638871 638895	B-309	174456 174457
B-18	22461 22332	70	254206 254207	127	823025 823029	213	411881 411926	B-309	780251 780275
B-18	341634 341709	70	773635 773655	129	902662 902673	213	414343 414432	B-309	847692 847697
B-18	779828 779874	72	202680 202682	130	146055 146068	214	541466 541796	B-309	892697 892697
21	262668 262671	72	524475 524496	130	879050 879150	214	782780 782793	312	62432 62438
21	769147 769160	73	418093 418099	130	879050 879150	214	796341 796500	312	760185 760200
25	57001 57004	73	902755 902888	130	887401 887619	215	509449 509465	312	773101 773143
25	203551 203555	73	889662 889710	130	972967 973214	223	54752 54762	313	332120 332176
25	591734 591748	76	48096 48098	131	2344 2400	223	283449 283500	317	918837 918853
26	62 63	76	123015 123910	131	39227 39227	224	7894 7894	318	767891 767921
26	45619 45893	B-77	B 126428-126459	133	401494 401512	224	825954 825992	319	952485 952490
26	757149 757163	B-77	B 126988-126989	135	216001 216007	225	770908 770917	321	266881 266888
26	818602 818694	B-77	B 161771-161938	135	761394 761400	226	518055 518100	321	795004 795007
27	185771 185772	B-77	B 162898-163279	136	622353 622424	226	797701 797738	322	254610 254610
30	235335 235349	B-77	383137 383169	136	804071 804150	229	63910 63912	322	959023 959030
B-31	118749 119121	B-77	960571 962404	136	837937 837937	229	512422 512422	323	600599 600726
B-31	185209 185215	B-79	150119 150211	137	244725 244733	230	36040 36046	323	752191 752192
B-31	273362 273372	B-79	259502 259504	138	505389 505389	230	285211 285212	324	200070 200070
32	244485 244485	B-79	637281 6373						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
333	243837	243840	B-431	980305	980334	544	609614	609661	637	232078	232091	B-713	169462	169500
333	907258	907420	435	130573		545	238572	238588	B-640	15059	15061	B-713	190836	190844
335	790151	790162	435	649023	649060	549	532955	53355	B-640	326481	326488	B-713	195001	195064
336	37557		437	206277	206295	550	530796	530817	B-640	383048	383091	B-713	650960	651107
336	757951	757965	437	248315	248362	551	16899	16901	643	257018	257026	B-713	835501	835837
338	778552	778560	438	59251	59264	552	206543	206559	643	521009	521034	714	784396	784411
339	814783	814838	438	327712	327750	553	220311	220322	644	478215	478264	715	334232	334240
341	199006	199018	441	584389	584406	B-554	261043	261054	B-645	B 231087-231097	715	526897	526929	
342	224472	224477	444	665480	665501	B-554	264944	264965	646	787552	787568	716	332164	332167
343	493136	493155	445	270572	270573	B-554	278497	278498	648	464113	464189	716	622451	622462
344	844955	844971	445	528786	528829	B-554	932241	932249	649	226146		716	739381	739640
347	201001	201033	B-446	5996	6000	556	567155		649	752031	752110	717	452435	
347	575959	576000	B-446	250736	250737	556	787263	787316	650	456585	456629	717	675799	679856
348	123069	123071	B-446	123001	123031	557	198012		651	252212	252243	719	232101	232105
348	957381	957493	B-446	B 297001-297002		557	748710	748781	653	776840	776968	719	909920	909975
349	305588	305603	449	27617		558	95875	95900	656	210766		722	550193	550198
349	457469	457500	449	856751	856758	558	924259	924675	656	759401	759425	724	56258	56428
349	827549	828260	450	435167	435170	559	707061	707079	B-657	249906		724	100669	100676
349	938251	938375	450	759693	759725	561	66859	66861	B-657	514940	514962	724	910919	910956
351	75938	75945	B-453	480274	480300	561	940348	940572	658	785734	785749	726	777837	777846
353	102188	102198	B-453	559206	559262	564	741303	741316	659	21044	21395	728	301517	301519
353	597111	597278	454	760290	760307	565	2857	2874	659	335961	336000	728	829616	829631
353	716940	716946	456	113596	113631	567	467799	467871	659	389251	389264	729	230177	230185
354	799013	799038	458	165455	165459	568	54215	54224	660	421971	421989	B-730	120743	120750
B-357	292809	292814	458	750124	750183	568	336410	336442	660	373934	373968	B-730	B 235831-235833	
B-357	388513	388522	459	236584	236585	B 569	275726	275732	660	755747	755760	B-730	275110	275115
B-357	865161	865260	459	916151	916277	B-563	282311		661	25440	25448	B-730	498301	498344
B-358	676121	676160	461	315306		B-569	28115	28117	662	424961		732	758321	758358
B-358	278877		461	969775	969794	B-569	412995	413010	662	773701	773705	734	69361	69545
B-358	829908	829991	462	758457	758463	B-569	578781	579000	B-663	20300	20369	735	760763	760770
360	787003	787098	B-465	55696		572	423451	423490	B-663	38545		736	245181	245199
363	398550	398566	B-465	B 190951-191345		572	769801	769834	B-663	186581	186583	738	323855	323856
367	279783	279787	B-465	B 275764-275765		573	56437	56441	B-663	251151	251171	738	939951	940060
367	402970	402984	B-465	958607	958783	574	24184	24185	664	43551	43707	740	528982	528988
B-369	203464	203488	466	912021	912120	574	28373	28375	664	83559	83561	744	321706	
B-369	B 250831-250834		B-467	529840	529843	574	860117	860236	665	334577	334578	744	922724	922826
B-369	977636	977667	468	230739	230741	575	491338	491343	665	613318	613318	747	297450	297452
370	525057	525073	470	512161	512176	576	330014		665	747883	747951	747	510786	510842
371	897882	897883	475	765395	765422	576	519353	519355	666	65326	65329	748	241935	
B-372	B 276390-276422		B-476	255923		577	866360	866389	666	440251	440303	748	614857	614917
B-372	831341	831396	B-476	257761	257770	581	937591	937620	666	699606	699709	B-749	38351	38501
375	684885	684907	B-476	518771	518785	582	752449	752471	B-667	32366	32506	B-749	166194	166197
377	352689	352722	477	996619	996659	583	249488		B-667	B 167309-167347		750	792035	792052
377	450843	450850	479	225217		583	782447	782500	B-667	333486	333489	B-752	B 264003-264005	
378	418382	418384	479	443342	443379	584	875016	875073	668	322546	322549	753	122256	122292
378	783080	783095	480	223433	223471	584	970567	970636	668	444254	444280	755	788531	788538
379	275304		481	6871	6884	585	347668	347683	B-669	B 101498-101534		756	16115	16141
379	824344	824361	481	316005	316008	586	84621		670	776901	776903	757	845385	845400
380	238668	238668	B-482	B 278105-278108		586	920266	920276	671	179748	179780	758	270408	
380	907553	907571	B-482	499161	499167	587	318904		671	237813	237814	758	874093	874139
382	603156	603173	483	23856	23860	587	497497	497512	673	228786	228798	B-759	B 264310-264318	
383	413581	413583	483	23930	23948	588	39789	39820	674	507810	507866	B-759	758726	758744
383	776466	776482	483	31649	31818	589	302239		675	460260	460329	761	507174	507210
384	4948	4951	486	776161	776191	589	829281	829410	676	123434	123510	762	248868	248885
386	764461	764476	488	125415	125431	590	21149	21150	677	20188	20196	B-763	B 249292-249300	
386	909901	909908	488	787549	787620	591	523146	523175	677	42751	42783	B-763	B 301501-301507	
389	219861	219874	488	830497	830543	592	498983	498989	678	242099	242100	B-763	779337	779384
390	154501	154505	491	784854	784873	594	493411	493425	678	505181	505200	764	22841	228440
390	160099	160107	493	498657	498681	595	237211	237213	678	772501	772509	765	299140	299147
390	281975	282000	494	335246	335250	595	881591	881630	679	955652	955657	765	819124	819161
391	411820		494	262101	262260	595	981417	981671	681	516704	516716	767	766935	766965
391	530454	530464	494	708361	708750	597	213178		682	500249	500267	768	919567	919598
393	611103	611123	494	772371	772390	597	515562	515607	683	419446	419467	773	13255	13256
394	225788	225803	494	983251	983930	598	490645	490663	683	503622	503690	773	506182	506270
397	234331	234375	497	27598	27600	599	24594	24600	B-684	211501	211540	774	880822	880876
398	430750	430753	497	798601	798608	599	798081	798088	B-684	224975	224977	775	848384	848410
398	765169	765231	499	120070	120167	600	630868	630874	B-684	257079	257100	776	296203	296204
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844	799501 799515
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847	397407 397453
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848	661407 661425
849	437605 437606
849	507973 508017
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852	883026 883085
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1156	548 560

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B-431	39406.
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B-628	233129-138.
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	3972,	3974.
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B-309	847694.	
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610	62262,	635980.
643	521016.	

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Another newcomer, and he says if he gets in he'll come again. All right, my boy, but don't call this "the back page scandals." These here writin's is art!

BLAME IT ALL ON LABOR

Two capitalists in meeting
Were sobbing out their woe,
Crying on each other's shoulders,
Putting on a touching show.
They agreed that this depression
Wasn't working in their favor.
They sighed in unison—"Alas!
Just place the blame on labor."

Fat paunches and fat pocketbooks
They had enjoyed for long,
Forgetful in their pleasures
There's an end to any song.
They never heard the word of God—
"Respect and love thy neighbor."
Their ego couldn't see their faults,
They blamed it all on "labor."

When human sweat and human blood
Are justly compensated,
Fat parasites of capital
Are suddenly deflated.
When workingmen can feed them truth,
Although they'll hate the flavor,
Their ruffled feelings they will smooth
And blame it all on "labor."

RUSSELL H. LEACH,
Local No. 58.

* * *

The Rhyming News Commentator

Conducted by A Bit O' Luck

Washington, March 24.—The U. S. Government is taking steps to aid refugees of religious persecutions in Europe. (News item.)

A MAGNIFICENT DEED

While blood-thirsty tyrants, with devourin' wrath
Are spreading hatred, destruction 'n' despair;
While Europe's brutes crush helpless people in their path,
Leaving a trail of ruination everywhere,
There are Good Samaritans in our land,
Whose noble hearts beat with kindness to all,
Who extend to defenseless a helping hand,
Heeding the destitute's distressing call!

May such humane action be a shining guide—
That people may point out with justified pride!

FAMOUS LAST LINES

"Necessity is the mother of invention"
And many more troubles, too numerous to mention!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.

Just a short, short story, but it has a moral—

HIGHLINE STUFF

Now Fat and Slim went up a pole,
To keep their name on the good pay roll.
This beauty pine—it was an eighty,
And at the top they found it shady.
At last they came to a double arm,
And there they sat and told a yarn,
While down below upon the ground,
The big boss he was looking around;
At last up in the air he peeped,
And there two birds he found asleep.
He called the foreman from down the line—
"Those two birds up there are killing time."
The foreman said: "They're two good men,
But when they come down, I'll send them in."
At last Fat turned and hit a wire
Slim heard him shout: "Put out the fire."
Now they discovered it was rather late,
So down they came, and got the gate.

F. H. BYAM,
L. U. No. 66.

* * *

Now who would have thought it'd make a gal so sore because a man said "she was gentle and mild when I set out to woo her"? He never mentioned how she was afterwards. And now look at this—

Der Fuehreress of Sleepy Steve's domicile issues an

ULTIMATUM

I read that squib of yours, you lug, and it
Had all the earmarks of a dirty dig.
Though tripe like that may pass with you as wit,
To me it's just the grunting of a pig.
You intimate my temper's very bad,
And say you're "disillusioned." What of me?
I thought that I was marrying Galahad,
And what a headache you turned out to be!
To think that I gave up a lovely job
To be your washerwoman, cook and nurse.
And then, to show your gratitude, you slob,
You put me on the pan in lousy verse.

So can it! Or, I tell you here and now,
I'll bounce a skillet off your ape-like brow!

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

* * *

INDUSTRIOUSNESS REWARDED IN REVERSE

Editor:

Enclosed is a clipping from our local newspaper ("Beacon-Journal," March 19) for the JOURNAL'S "On Every Job" page:

"A 32-year-old meter reader was read the law and fined costs of \$4.80 in Judge Owen M. Roderick's municipal court yesterday when he let industriousness run away with him. He allegedly went out to pound on doors and read meters at 4:30 a. m."

C. W. MURRAY,
L. U. No. 306, Akron, Ohio.

Brother Dale B. Sigler, of L. U. No. 125, sends in this verse, saying: "The author, though unknown, is a Brother with the soul of a poet, the imagination of a dreamer, a tongue that has touched the Blarney Stone, and an appreciation of human nature that should put him down in the annals of history as a benefactor of mankind." You don't do so bad yourself, Dale!

TO BOB CLAYTON

So that you may know him better: R. I. Clayton came from the state where they make whiskey so pure it is a credit to virtue, where they raise horses so fast that lightning is envious, and where Venus in her flight around this orb paused to look down in jealous rage on the beautiful features of its lovely damsels.

I first met him down in Greentown,
A place near Kokomo,
He was back there in the nineties,
A few short years ago.

He filled my shoes with old stale beer,
He drank my mountain dew;
And now I understand he lives
Out on the coast with you.

Next I met him in Montana,
On richest hill on earth,
'Twas here he lived those principles
That show true union worth.

We had a fuss with Mother Bell,
About the rates of pay,
Then Bob stepped out to lend a hand,
And entered in the fray.

He took out 'phones by wagon loads,
Hauled them to the exchange—
Which made the natives stop and look,
It seemed to them most strange.

We marched the scabs right down the road,
Clear out to Silver Bow;
That's the kind of man Bob Clayton is—
I thought that you should know.

It was here I met his partner,
His trusted, loving pal,
I am sure that you all like her—
A lovely Blue Grass gal.

Now when next you chance to see them,
I trust that you soon will,
Please give to them my best regards—
A splicer on the Hill.

* * *

Had a surprise the other day. Tip Reynolds, of L. U. No. 65, Butte, Mont., one of the first contributors to this column 'bout 'leven years ago, is now trying his hand as editor of a paper. He calls it "The Pink Reporter," as it is printed on pink paper, but neither the paper nor the sentiments expressed could be described as pale. Naturally, after all the poems he has written about advertising, billboards, etc., Tip can't have any of it in his paper. Looks like it is going to be a mighty interesting and original publication and we wish Tip luck—and then some more luck.

AMERICANS want to live in a world which is at peace; in which the forces of militarism, of territorial aggression and of international anarchy will become utterly odious, revolting and intolerable to the conscience of mankind.

—CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.
